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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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25 July 1984

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. SAID TO BACK 'REACTIONARY GROUPS' IN SOUTHERN SRV

Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 84 p 3

[Article by Leonid Milovanov, APN staff correspondent especially for TRUD: "Although the Yankees Left... A Story on How American Imperialism Continues to Conduct Subversive Activities Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Strange, but today, 9 years after the fall of the pro-American Saigon regime, one often asks oneself: "Have the Yankees really left Vietnam?" Especially one often asks oneself about this on arriving in Ho Chi Minh...

"It is not an idle question," Vietnamese journalist (Ta Duy Thuc) agreed with me. "We do not believe that Washington reconciled itself to its defeat in Vietnam. Especially now, during aggravation of the international situation. It only changed its tactics by unleashing psychological warfare against our country.

"At present, certain families of the Vietnamese refugees abroad are the support of the CIA in this warfare against the SRV," (Ta Duy Thuc) emphasized. "Although the majority of those who left, according to our information, have not joined the emigre anti-Vietnamese centers, nevertheless they are used for dirty purposes. Using the addresses of their relatives who have remained in the SRV, the CIA has been sending printed matter with 'gifts.' In his speech in the Social Sciences Committee, Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the SRV, cited the following facts: during the first half of 1981 alone, nearly 500,000 parcels and wrappings with books, journals, movie films and tape recordings primarily of reactionary and decadent content were sent to Vietnam from the capitalist countries."

It is also known that consumer goods valued at tens of millions of dollars arrived in Ho Chi Minh from abroad in 1983. Sixty percent of them were sent from the United States, with the remainder from France, Hong Kong, Australia and other countries. In reality most of these "gifts" and "donations" are not as harmless as they may seem at first--on an attractive sport shirt under a picture of stage stars there is an inscription: "Find Happiness in the West" and popular melodies are heard on the cassettes, but in the middle of many of them there are recorded texts with calls to leave Vietnam and to sabotage measures of national authorities.

A goal-directed ideological cultivation of citizens in southern provinces of the SRV and especially of Ho Chi Minh City is present, all the more so because the legacy of the past there still makes itself felt. During the past several years, 686 reactionary groups were exposed in Ho Chi Minh alone. If it is taken into account that during the Saigon regime there were 10 CIA centers in South Vietnam, which had nearly 30,000 trained agents and that tens of thousands of Saigon soldiers and officers have failed to give themselves up after the defeat of their masters, there is no way to avoid a conclusion that enemies of Vietnam know why it is worthwhile to carry out an ideological cultivation of the population in the south of the country. They figure on arousing in it a disillusionment in today's life, diverting people from creative labor and undermining the authority of people's power.

Vietnam's alliance with the USSR is subjected to repeated attacks. In the process it is stressed that the SRV by strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union is "limiting" its sovereignty. At the same time, our country's selfless aid in solution of economic problems by the Vietnamese people is slandered in every way possible. Of course, nothing is said about the fact that the difficulties which exist today were caused by the aggressive wars unleashed by France, the United States and China.

Vietnam is subjected to daily ideological attacks by the Voice of America, the BBC, the Free Asia and a score of other hostile "radio voices." In this case the basic part of broadcasts of these radio centers is intended for youths. Let us take, for example, the "Vietnamese Song" program which is regularly broadcast by the Voice of America. Forming its basis are songs of the Saigon regime period, songs in which there is a longing for the "beautiful" life of the past.

This program is conducted by Le Van, who was well-known among Saigon students in the past. His real name is (Do Ngoc Nguyen). During U.S. aggression in Vietnam, Le Van with the support of a certain (Briston), member of the commission for American aid to the puppet regime, became a supervisor of the Summer Vacations Youth Club. It was later learned that this club was created for ideological cultivation of youths, for the purpose of diverting the student movement from patriotic struggle, and Le Van and other supervisors of the club were supported by the Saigon intelligence service.

By resolutely putting a stop to the ideological sabotage of imperialism, the leading sections of the Vietnamese society under the leadership of the Communist Party are conducting extensive work in educating workers in the spirit of loyalty to the cause of socialism and to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Results of this activity are especially noticeable in the example of southern provinces, specifically in large cities: Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang, Nha Trang and Can Tho. National state theaters have appeared here and cultural and political clubs have begun operating in public centers of people's committees. Art festivals are being held, whose aim is to instill a new world outlook.

The results of the ideological work being conducted in Vietnam are becoming increasingly more apparent. No intrigues by the enemies of the Vietnamese people can undermine their unity and force them to abandon the chosen path of building socialism.

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET ROLE IN SOUTH YEMENI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 May 84 p 3

[Article by I Markov: "The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: Recognition of Successes. The Land and Peasants"]

[Text] The 17th regional conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for Near and Middle Eastern countries was recently held in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Representatives of 25 states have summed up the results of this international organization's activity in the period since the previous meeting and discussed the basic directions of its work in 1984-85. Among the most important questions on the agenda of the conference it is possible to single out the discussion of the pricing policy for agricultural production, development of agricultural production enterprises and prospects for cooperation of the region's countries in this field.

The selection of democratic Yemen's capital for holding the representative international forum is not accidental. This is recognition of the growing authority of the young progressive republic in the international and all-Arab arena, and to a great extent the acknowledgement of those noticeable successes which have been achieved by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in the building of an independent national economy, including in developing important, socialized agriculture that is conducted on the basis of modern scientific methods with firm and consistent implementation of fundamental social transformations in the life of the peasants.

According to calculations by specialists, after fulfillment of the second development plan (1981-85), productivity of South Yemen's agriculture should increase by 52.3 percent. It is planned to achieve this high rate of growth mainly as a result of increased return of the state cooperative sector, whose share in agriculture already totals 80 percent. Thus, the country, whose population's requirements in food were met through own production by only slightly more than 50 percent in the mid-seventies, will be able to ensure itself by 75 percent in another 1.5-2 years. In its turn, this situation will strengthen the young Arab republic's possibilities in resisting the attempts at economic and political blackmail, which is carried out by imperialism and its proteges in the region.

Difficult problems have to be solved by the country's fellakhs (peasants) along this path. Basically they are connected with limitation of own means, a shortage of skilled personnel and insufficient natural resources. The country's nature is also severe: there are no rivers here and there is a shortage of fresh water.

Countries of the socialist community and, first of all, the Soviet Union are helping to overcome the backwardness, which was inherited by the PDRY from the epoch of colonial rule. Many-sided and mutually advantageous relations, which were cemented by an agreement on friendship and cooperation that was signed in 1979, are successfully developing between our countries. One of the important directions in these relations is economic and technical cooperation. The first agreement on such cooperation was signed 15 years ago, in February 1969.

It is characteristic that a great part of Soviet aid is to agriculture and fishing, which are vitally important sectors of South Yemeni's economy. Thus, with assistance from Soviet organizations the republic has built and put into operation 9 intake dams and is modernizing and restoring 2 more, drilled and constructed 127 boreholes for irrigation and established new irrigation networks on an area of 5,600 ha. At present, nearly 30 percent of all land is irrigated.

An important role in mechanization of agricultural work as well as in the repair and restoration of agricultural equipment is played by the machine repair stations, which were established jointly with the Soviet Union in (Lodar), Ahwar and Nisab. Recently, an agricultural equipment repair plant in Aden, which is the first modern enterprise of this type in the republic, was added to them.

Cooperation with the USSR in the field of agriculture, as repeatedly noted by South Yemeni leaders, has made it possible for the PDRY to lay a firm base for the development of irrigation farming, mechanized agricultural production and increased yields of agricultural crops.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### AFRO-ASIAN TECHNICAL STUDENTS AT TASHKENT UNIVERSITY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent I. Mudarisov: "The Shoulder of a Friend. We are Internationalists"]

[Text] In one of the laboratories of the Chemistry Faculty of the Tashkent State University [TashGU]--a working silence. Young girls and men in white gowns are bent in concentration over flasks and test tubes. Science, which was revealing its first mysteries before them, was in charge in this room.

A break bell is heard. Only a few people remained in the room. What kept them there?

"Our studies are practical," Tanya Kaspertova explains. "If you can't find time to do something, you will have to finish it later. Our Afghan fellow students," she nods in the direction of Amirdat Asadulla, "have more difficulties than others, they still do not know the Russian language too well. Everyone helps them."

"When we all got together in September, we learned with joy that four Afghans and one Palestinian will be studying with us," said Svetlana Saushkina, Kom-somol organizer of the group, in joining the conversation. "We became acquainted the first day, asked them about their countries and answered numerous questions. Afterward, we showed our city and went to the movies, theaters and student soirees. When the time came for the first serious trials--the beginning of seminars--we realized that they needed help."

"Yes, the first seminars will remain in memory for a long time," said Palestinian Nafis Irikat. "They were the first serious trials for us, which we have passed owing to the great help of friends."

Nafis speaks Russian fluently. Three of his elder brothers graduated from VUZ's in our country. They acquainted him with the Russian language and described the life and studies of Soviet students. Therefore, Nafis's arrival in Tashkent and enrollment in the Tashkent State University was fulfillment of a dream. He passed the first session in his life well. A great merit in this belongs to Serik Abdilayev, Zul'fiya Khayrutdinova and to many others who studied with the foreign students and helped them to prepare for tests and examinations.



"In studying with our foreign friends, we simultaneously check and polish our knowledge," said group monitor Serik Abdilayev. "Before one can explain to another, one should understand it himself. Frankly, if it is possible, I would prefer football or a movie to an outline. But if I know that in the evening I am expected by Sayfur and Muhammad, how can I rush to a football field? Moreover... I, for example, am from Alma-Ata. I have many friends in Tashkent, all of them speak in the native tongue, nevertheless I feel sad sometimes. What is there to say about them who live far from their native country? It is our duty to make it so that they will not feel lonely and would also feel the shoulder of a friend."

"We always feel the support of Soviet lads," Sayfur Rahman said. "They always go through emotional experiences for us."

Sayfur arrived in Tashkent from Kabul. He is a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He wanted to study at the Philosophy Faculty, but the country needs specialists for chemical enterprises very much. He does not regret his choice now, chemistry is one of his favorite subjects.

"We made preparations for the chemistry examination together with Sayfur," Farida Mengulova described. "We studied for hours in the library. Sayfur experienced it on himself of how difficult it is to 'gnaw the granite of science.' There was such joy when Sayfur successfully answered all questions."

"We study and rest together, said Sveta Saushkina in joining the conversation. "A soiree was recently held at the faculty, at which Muhammad, Fakim and Asadulla performed a national dance and received a prize for it."

"We have the largest and most friendly group," Amirdat said with confidence. This opinion is shared by his friends for whom the Tashkent State University has become their second home.

The bell rang. The break was over. The young girls and men in white gowns hurried to their work places.

Photo caption: Soviet and foreign students of the Tashkent State University: (from left to right) first row --Nuriya Sidik Bahro (Afghanistan), Yelena Maksimova, Rakhmatulla Nabiyeu, Mukharam Sadykova, Khushkhal Mirdadkhel' (Afghanistan), Arminda Pereira (Cape Verde Islands); second row--Duan Savan (Laos), Kamaletdin Akhmedov, al-Buhari Muhammad (Syria), Raishan Shakhsur (Afghanistan), Makhul' Ketra (Syria), Mariya Shchukina and Svetlana Saushkina.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

ICELANDIC GROUP IN AZERBAIJAN--Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 14 June 1984 publishes on page 4 a 150-word AzerINFORM report on a visit by a delegation to discuss planned "Days of the Soviet Union" in Iceland. The delegation was headed by Ivar Jonsson, chairman of the Iceland-Soviet Union Society, and included G. Einarsson. Delegation members met with Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Editorial report]

AUSTRIAN GROUP IN BAKU--A delegation by the Austrian air traffic controllers' union, headed by union president Karl Wininger, has spent 3 days in Baku. The delegation members, who are in the USSR at the invitation of the Aviation Workers Union Central Committee, visited the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Administration and the republic committee of the Aviation Workers Union. [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jun 84]

CSO: 1807/258



NATIONAL

#### NEW LAW ON CORRECTIVE LABOR CAMP DISTURBANCES DETAILED

Mustow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 8, Apr 84 (signed to press 6 Apr 84) pp 20-22

[Article by V. Pisarev and P. Ponomarev, candidates of juridical sciences: "Commentary on the RSFSR UK [Criminal Code]: Responsibility for Actions Disorganizing the Work of Corrective Labor Establishments"]

[Text] The implementation of legislation aimed at improving the work of corrective labor establishments (ITU) creates favorable conditions for the correction and re-education of persons serving their sentences in the form of confinement and for preventing them from committing new crimes.

Meanwhile, attainment of the goals of execution of a criminal sentence envisaged by Article 1 of Basic Principles of Corrective Labor Legislation at places of confinement is connected inseparably with a further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order. This task is accomplished with the help of a vast arsenal of organizational and legal means, one of which is liability for actions disorganizing the work of corrective labor establishments instituted by Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the RSFSR UK.

By Ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 30 January 1984 entitled "Amendments and Additions to the RSFSR Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes," the wording of Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK was changed substantially. It now provides criminal liability for such an act not only by especially dangerous recidivists and persons convicted of heinous crimes, but also all other categories of convicted persons serving a sentence in the form of confinement. With regard for the amendments and additions which were made and using materials of judicial practice, let us examine the features of the structure of this criminal act's body.

The object of the crime is public order in corrective labor establishments. Depending on the nature of the culprit, an additional object of the assault may be the health of convicted persons who have taken the path of correction or representatives of the ITU administration.

The objective aspect of the act consists of the commission of at least one of the following actions: terrorizing convicted persons who have taken the path

of correction in places of confinement; an assault on representatives of the ITU administration; the organization of criminal groupings for terrorizing convicted persons who have taken the path of correction, or organization of an assault on representatives of the ITU administration; or active participation in such a grouping.

As explained in Paragraph 6 of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Decree dated 3 December 1962 entitled "Judicial Practice in Cases of Criminal Liability for Actions Disorganizing the Work of Corrective Labor Establishments," the terrorizing of convicts who have taken the path of correction should be taken to mean instances of violence or threats to force them to give up a conscientious attitude toward labor and observance of rules of the regime or those same actions committed for the sake of vengeance for fulfilling social obligations for strengthening discipline and order in the ITU, as well as jeering and mockery of convicts to intimidate them and prevent their re-education. Manifestations similar from an objective basis (inflicting a beating or bodily injuries) committed because of arguments and personal relationships of the accused with the victim, which must be qualified under articles of liability for crimes against a person, must be distinguished from the terrorizing envisaged by the norm in question. Attention was drawn to this difference of terrorizing from similar acts in decrees of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum on individual cases. For example, it was noted in the decree on the case of B that the application of violence toward a convict who had taken the path of correction because of the accused's personal relations with the victim did not form the corpus delicti envisaged by Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK. Because of personal unfriendly relations with convict Sh, B applied physical violence toward the latter, which the Chelyabinsk Oblast Court unjustifiably qualified as acts disorganizing the work of the ITU. In its decree the Supreme Court Plenum emphasized that only that violence which has the purpose of forcing a convict to give up a conscientious attitude toward labor and observance of rules of the regime, or which is committed because of vengeance for fulfilling social obligations to strengthen order and discipline in the ITU should be understood as actions disorganizing the work of the ITU. Inasmuch as the actions of B were committed for other purposes, they cannot be viewed as terrorizing of convicts who have taken the path of correction (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA SSSR, No 5, 1972, pp 25-26).

The USSR Supreme Court Plenum decree dated 3 December 1962 does not explain the concept "convicts who have taken the path of correction," although in qualifying the act under Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK the question often arises as to specifically which persons belong to this category of convicts. An analysis of existing judicial practice shows that above all they should include persons who are members of independent convict organizations (members of councils of colony or detachment collectives, brigade leader councils, sections for prevention of infractions of the law, and so on). For example, the finding of the RSFSR Supreme Court Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases in the case of O noted that an assault on convicts who were members of an internal order section because of vengeance for their social work to strengthen discipline and order in the ITU had been correctly qualified by the Omsk Oblast Court as actions disorganizing the work of this establishment (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, No 2, 1977, p 4). In addition to members of independent organizations,

convicts who are conscientious toward labor (who fulfill and overfulfill established output norms, who lead brigades and so on) and training (who conscientiously mastered particular specialties which improve the labor skills, who successfully study in secondary schools of general education at the places of confinement and so on), who do not commit infractions of the conditions of the sentence and who actively participate in the collective's social life should be considered persons who have taken the path of correction. For example, the RSFSR Supreme Court Presidium Decree in the case of O emphasized that Victim S behaved properly in the colony, was conscientious toward labor, took an active part in the collective's social life, fought infractions of the regime, and headed a brigade, and so the assault which O made on him was correctly qualified by the Kaliningrad Oblast Court under Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK as actions disorganizing the work of the ITU inasmuch as they represented the application of violence to a convict who had taken the path of correction because of vengeance for that person's fulfillment of social obligations to strengthen order in the corrective labor colony (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, No 11, 1969, p 10).

Paragraph 3 of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Decree dated 3 December 1962 explains that representatives of the ITU administration, an assault on whom entails liability under Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK, include the heads of the corrective labor establishments; convoy security personnel; supervisory staff; civilian personnel performing political indoctrination work and medical services at places of confinement; administrative and engineering-technical personnel directing the production activities of convicts. But as noted in the decree, the only assault which must qualify under Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK is one on a representative of the ITU administration connected with the victim's official activities, and if the assault was committed in connection with his clearly illegal actions, the act must be qualified not under Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK, but under articles on an attempt on an individual.

The RSFSR Supreme Court Presidium Decree in the case of G directs attention to the fact that the Sakhalin Oblast Court incorrectly qualified under Part 2 of Article 206 of the UK the actions of the convict, who made an assault on representatives of the ITU administration performing their official duties. The decree notes that an assault on an administration representative in connection with his performance of official duties indicates the presence in the convict's actions of an intent to disorganize the work of the ITU (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, No 1, 1968, p 5).

The "Kommentariy k UK RSFSR" [Commentary to the RSFSR UK] (Yuridicheskaya literatura, 1980, p 157) points out that an assault on administration representatives signifies physical or mental coercion toward them: doing bodily harm, beating up, threatening immediate reprisal and so on. It is impossible to agree with that opinion. The decision of the USSR Supreme Court Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases in the case of D (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA SSSR, No 3, 1970, p 39), in our opinion, more correctly discloses the concept in question. The decision notes that assault on the administration of a place of confinement should be taken to mean intentional actions bearing the nature of the culprit's overt use of physical coercion representing an expression of

malicious opposition to the lawful activity by the administration of a place of confinement and substantially disrupting its normal activities. Other actions devoid of the indications of an assault (disobedience and physical resistance to administration representatives in connection with their official activities, and so on) must be qualified under UK articles providing liability for these criminal acts.

The organizing of a criminal grouping for the purpose of assaulting ITU administration representatives or terrorizing convicts who have taken the path of correction consists either of forming a stable group of two or more persons for committing such criminal acts or directing the criminal activities of such a group, which can be reflected in the drawing up of a plan for committing a crime, allocating roles among group participants, determining the place, time and methods of committing the act and so on.

Active participation in such a grouping can be reflected in various forms, such as in preparing the instruments for committing a crime, taking the initiative in drawing up a plan of criminal actions, calling for the activation of the group's criminal activity, assisting organizers of the grouping, and other actions making a substantial contribution to preparation or commission of the criminal act for which the group was formed.

The USSR Supreme Court Plenum noted in Paragraph 4 of the decree dated 3 December 1962 that the organization of criminal groupings or convicts' active participation in such groupings form the corpus delicti envisaged by Article 77<sup>1</sup> UK even when the grouping has not yet committed the planned criminal actions. Inasmuch as only the organizers and active participants of groupings are liable, the decree emphasizes a need to place special emphasis on clarifying the actual role and degree of participation in the criminal group's activities of each of the persons in it without allowing conviction only for participation in the grouping.

Instances where victims were killed or received serious bodily injuries in the course of commission of actions disorganizing work of the ITU present a certain difficulty in qualifying the act. The decision of the RSFSR Supreme Court Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases in the case of G (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, No 9, 1974, p 12) points out with substantiation that in conformity with Paragraph 7 of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Decree dated 3 December 1962 "Judicial Practice in Cases of Criminal Liability for Actions Disorganizing the Work of Corrective Labor Establishments," which explains that an assault on the administration or the terrorizing of convicts who have taken the path of correction, if accompanied by bodily injuries, require no additional qualification. The actions of G, who in the process of disorganizing work of the ITU inflicted grave bodily injuries on Victim D, require no additional qualification under Article 108 of the UK. Meanwhile, a decree of the RSFSR Supreme Court Presidium in another case (BYULLETEN' VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, No 10, 1971, p 10) correctly notes that murder or attempted murder committed in the course of terrorizing convicts who have taken the path of correction are not encompassed by the corpus delicti envisaged by Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK but require additional qualification under Article 102 or Article 15 and Article 102 of the UK.



Persons who are serving a sentence in the form of confinement (except for persons declared especially dangerous recidivists and convicted for heinous crimes who are the subject of a crime covered by Part 2 of Article 77<sup>1</sup>) are the subject of the crime covered by Part 1 of Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK. In determining whether or not a person belongs in this category of convicts, one must take into account that Paragraph 4, Part 1, Article 23<sup>1</sup> of Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation takes "serving a sentence in the form of confinement" to mean a person serving this punishment under court sentence in a corrective labor establishment (corrective labor colony of any regime, colony-settlement, prison) or an investigation isolation ward, as well as a person who was given confinement under a court sentence conditionally or conditionally with mandatory labor, or with a postponement of sentence execution in cases where this person has been sent to serve a sentence in places of confinement under Part 3 of Article 38, Part 4 of Article 23<sup>2</sup> or parts 5-6 of Article 39<sup>1</sup> respectively of the Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation.

The commission of acts disorganizing the work of an ITU by especially dangerous recidivists or persons convicted for heinous crimes is a qualifying indication of the act and entails increased liability.

From the subjective aspect, disorganization of work of an ITU is characterized only by direct intent, i.e., the culprit is aware that his actions can disorganize the work of the ITU and desires the onset specifically of these consequences. In terrorizing convicts who have taken the path of correction, the motive can be vengeance for the victim's fulfillment of obligations to strengthen discipline and order in the ITU, or these actions are committed for the purpose of forcing convicts to reject a conscientious attitude toward labor and observance of rules of the regime, or they pursue the goal of eliminating and preventing re-education. An assault on the administration as a form of actions disorganizing the work of the ITU is committed for purposes of hindering the lawful activity of an administration representative connected with his performance of official duties, which distinguishes an assault from resistance to a representative of the authorities which is not aimed at disorganizing the work of the ITU but represents an active refusal to follow rules of the regime for serving a sentence.

The purposes for organizing a criminal grouping or for active participation in it are the terrorizing of convicts who have taken the path of correction or an assault on the administration at the place of confinement.

The sanctions for a simple corpus delicti covered by Part 1, Article 77<sup>1</sup> of the UK are confinement for a period of from three to eight years, and for a qualified corpus delicti, confinement for a period of from eight to fifteen years or death.

One cannot help but note that in the new wording the standard for liability for actions disorganizing the work of an ITU (Part 1, Article 77<sup>1</sup>) provides a like punishment both for persons serving a term of confinement because it was the first time they committed crimes which were not heinous, and those convicted more than once but not declared especially dangerous recidivists. Individualization of punishment exercised by courts acquires especially great

importance with consideration of this provision. One should be guided here by the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Decree dated 9 December 1982 "Further Improvement in the Work of Courts to Apply the Law and Fulfill the Guiding Explanations of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Aimed at Fighting Recidivist Crime," which notes that in deciding the question of imposing punishment on persons previously convicted and who again commit crimes one must follow the principle of individualization of the punishment, applying strict measures toward those who stubbornly refuse to choose an honest working life and continue to commit dangerous crimes.

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6904

CSO: 1830/508

## NATIONAL

### TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS FOR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Professor P. Tkachev, dean of the department of journalism, Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin, and I. Novikov, PRAVDA correspondent, Minsk: "Personnel for the Newspaper: The Local Press: Problems and Searches"]

[Text] Journalist personnel is being trained at 23 universities in the country. But still rayon and city newspapers are experiencing personnel shortages. What is the problem?

One reason, in our opinion, is that university departments and divisions had been providing instruction in general journalism instead of training students for work in the large-circulation and rayon press. Now the greatly challenging problem of orienting the existing system for the training of journalists to chiefly meeting the personnel needs of rayon and urban newspapers has been correctly posed. The decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum have oriented the teaching faculty toward expediting, in consonance with the needs of the times, the restructuring of the instructional process. At the Journalism Department of the Belorussian State University this restructuring commenced several years ago. What does it consist in?

First of all, the instructional process has been revised: the topics of degree dissertations and term papers now encompass the basic problems of the local and grassroots press; special courses and seminars dealing in more depth with the operations of rayon newspapers have been introduced; and measures to bring the instructional process as close as possible to the daily activities of the mass media have been conceived. The Department's faculty endeavor to provide students with the requisite knowledge enabling them to start participating in creative work on the full scale the moment they become part of the editorial staffs of newspapers.

The attainment of this goal is also greatly promoted by the experiential off-campus placement of students in the editorial offices of more than 50 rayon newspapers. When it is time to assign them jobs [after graduation] some students express the wish to work for the newspapers in which they underwent experiential training. Personal requests are made too. Each year the



republic's Journalists Union grants awards to students who write the best articles, which provides another incentive for creativity.

Last year, 30 of the 50 new journalism majors registered with the Department brought recommendations from the newspaper editorial collectives. Naturally, when assigning graduates to jobs, the needs of these collectives are considered first. Last year 35 graduates were assigned to rayon newspapers, and this year, 33. In the last 5 years the Department recommended 70 percent of the total number of its graduating majors for jobs in the local press. But unfortunately, the outcome was not all that might be desired.

We decided to investigate the situation and found the root cause to be the lack of housing. Certain local agencies consider it no business of theirs to attend to providing normal living and working conditions for journalists.

A number of students at the Department are from Minsk and oblast seats. Some of them, for various reasons, settle down in the republic's capital or in oblast seats. Some advice should be given here to the Belorussian SSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publications]: the implementation of the decisions of the commission for assigning journalism graduates to jobs should be monitored more rigorously, for some of them end up in jobs outside their profession--in the trading apparatus, as office workers or what<sup>er</sup>, so long as it is not newspaper work.

This problem is not recent. Various approaches have been tried to solve it. For example, the establishment of the creative contest, in which hopes had been placed but whose purpose has unfortunately not always been accomplished.

The point is that before the material of a pretendent to the journalistic profession is published in the press or appears on radio or television, as a rule it is suitably processed in the editorial divisions. It sometimes happens that not a line of the original text remains unchanged. But the material is published, read in the form of final copy at the university's Journalism Department, and the contest commission often rates it excellent. Quite a few such marks of distinction appear on the secondary school graduate's record, so that even if his written course work merits only a C-, his published writings tip the scale in his favor and the contest commission (whose members also are human, and sometimes good-hearted) decides to allow him to take the entrance examinations.

Twelve or 18 months pass and it turns out that the new student made a mistake in choosing his vocation. Can this be prevented? Conceivably yes. First of all, the members of the contest commission should be made more responsible for their tasks. They are duty-bound to be personally well aware that, instead of helping a person who elects the journalistic profession, they cause him harm that is difficult to repair when they do not act in a principled manner.

One more factor: secondary school graduates applying for admission to the Department submit recommendations from newspapers, which are a prerequisite for eligibility to participate in the contest. But not all newspaper editors are careful about issuing such recommendations.

Consider this example: the editors of a Slutskiy Rayon newspaper recommended secondary school graduate T. for admission to the Department of Journalism. He succeeded in getting admitted. For 5 years he slid through his courses and committed breaches of discipline without, however, doing anything serious enough to warrant his dismissal. The question arose: where should he be assigned after graduating from the university? which newspaper should be "made happy" with him? The decision of the job-assignment commission was unanimous: assign him to Slutsk. So what happened? The Slutsk newspaper editors refused to hire the very same person whom they had recommended.

It is surely wrong for newspaper editors to bear no responsibility for their own recommendations and, apart from a few exceptions, show no interest in the academic progress and behavior of the students they recommend.

It clearly is time to conduct specific, planned and purposive preparation of future journalist personnel in every rayon. This means that both the rayon party committees and the rayon newspapers should plan ahead for their personnel needs and prepare reserve personnel in advance. If allowance is made for this, it will be possible to select candidates for university training from among active, young and capable worker and rural correspondents.

Apparently much work also is to be done by the party committees and us teachers so that we can jointly solve yet another important problem: the consistent and tenacious implementation of the purposeful assignment of worker and rural youth to the universities. It is also important to determine more precisely the specialty of the future journalist and train him purposively for work in, say, the secretariat, a branch department, the letters-to-the-editor department and so forth.

There is also another question. Young town dwellers are, as a rule, somewhat better prepared for admission to higher schools than young farm dwellers. Consequently, they pass their entrance examinations with higher marks. But what happens later? Usually by the third year of studies the grades of farm youth are in no way worse. It is they, too, who feel content to start working for rayon newspapers. The only problem is that they may turn out to be in the minority. What should be done? Candidates recommended to the university by rayon newspapers should, in our opinion, be eligible for an extra few points when their admission exams are scored.

At present a journalism degree is to some extent devalued. Persons possessing this degree include the "disenchanted pilgrims" who did not end up as journalists anyway and drift from one job to another, as well as those who completed evening and correspondence courses but failed to find jobs in their specialties. It is clear, as we see it, that it would be useful to introduce the practice of having full-time journalism graduates defend their dissertations only after working for a year at a rayon or city newspaper, directly in the offices of that newspaper. If a graduate working at that newspaper proves his abilities, let him be granted the degree; if not, he should be given a certificate attesting that he has completed his courses of study.

The correspondence and evening forms of training journalist personnel have definitely proved their worth, but they too are not without problems. A total of 407 students major in journalism at the Correspondence Courses Division of the Journalism Department, Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin, but only 165 of them work in the journalistic profession. Perhaps only persons working in fields associated with newspaper work should be admitted to the Correspondence Courses Division.

As we can see, it is no simple matter to train personnel for the local press. The departments and divisions teaching journalism cannot cope with certain problems, in which help from the concerned organizations is needed. And the sooner this help is provided the better: after all, this concerns an important and major element of the mass media.

1386

CSO: 1800/409

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK TRACES LIFE, PHILOSOPHY OF VLADIMIR SOLOV'YEV

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA III. FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-June 1984 (signed to press 29 March 1984) on pages 159-164 carries a 1,200-word review of A. F. Losev's VLADIMIR SOLOV'YEV (Moscow: Mysl', 1983) by V. V. Serbinenko. According to the author, Losev's book sketches the life and works of the idealist philosopher, Vladimir Solov'yev's critique of Hegelianism, the unique character of his idealistic thought which looks toward "a mutual interpenetration of material and spiritual forces," and the "undeniable religious character of his thought" which nevertheless "did not impede his entering into public debates from the position of liberal free thinking." Losev denies that Solov'yev can be numbered among either the Slavophiles or the Westernizers and, according to the reviewer, describes Solov'yev's final position as one of skepticism toward idealism and even toward his earlier belief in the possibility of social progress.

CSO: 1830/543

## REGIONAL

### BAGIROV AKTIV SPEECH ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 May 84 pp 1-2

[AzerINFORM report: "High Efficiency in Capital Construction. A Meeting of the Party and Economic Aktiv of Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] In April this year a meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee at which an in-depth analysis was made of the 1983 results in the field of capital construction and tasks were set for insuring plans during the fourth year of the five-year plan. Their successful realization will also promote the decree adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in which provision is made for a series of measures aimed at accelerating the retooling and reconstruction of enterprises, improving planning quality, and improving planning and management in construction, and for an extensive range of measures to improve efficiency in the utilization of capital investments, reduce construction times and improve construction quality, and provide economic incentive to fulfill and overfulfill plan tasks.

The tasks in the field of capital construction in the republic in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) plenums, the instructions issued in the CPSU Central Committee meeting, and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speeches made by CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade K.U. Chernenko, were discussed on 7 May at a meeting of the Azerbaijan party and economic aktiv.

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary K.M. Bagirov presented a report.

Like all Soviet people, he said, the workers of our republic find themselves under the lasting impressions of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet first session, 11th convocation, and the speeches made at them by comrade K.U. Chernenko. The speech of comrade K.U. Chernenko at the meeting with metallurgists from the Moscow Serp i molot Plant has been adopted as a political document of exceptional importance and convincing confirmation of the party's constant concern for the well-being of the people and acceleration of our motherland's economic and social progress.

The party attaches paramount importance to the development of capital construction. Fulfilling the instructions and recommendations of the CPSU



Central Committee, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is consistently implementing a set of measures aimed at further growth in the effectiveness of capital construction and raising the organizational and technical level of construction production.

This year definite work has been done to strengthen cooperation between the republic's ministries and administrations, and this has made it possible to achieve fulfillment of plans for the first quarter.

During this period the target for the commissioning of fixed capital was fulfilled 141 percent, and the value of this fixed capital exceeds the indicator for the corresponding period last year by a factor of 1.3. For the republic as a whole, the plan for contract work was fulfilled 100.7 percent, with a growth rate of 4 percent against last year. The quarterly target for the handover of up-to-standard construction output was overfulfilled by a factor of more than 1.5.

In this connection comrade Bagirov emphasized that for the republic as a whole, during the first 3 years of the five-year plan large amounts of fixed capital have not been commissioned and large sums of state capital investments have not been utilized. And what is especially intolerable is that the level of plan fulfillment for the commissioning of fixed capital systematically falls significantly below the level of plan fulfillment in capital construction.

One proof of the persisting low effectiveness of capital construction and the continuing overextending of material-technical means and the labor force for a multitude of projects is the fact that the construction organizations have failed to cope with the tasks for the first 3 years of the five-year plan for the volume of up-to-standard construction output and contract work. As a result the volume of uncompleted construction throughout the republic as a whole has increased. The commissioning of a number of production capacities has not taken place on time. Many houses, schools, children's establishments and hospitals being funded by the state and the cooperatives have not been commissioned.

As we draw the lessons from the shortcomings that have been permitted, it is essential to set the work to rights in the appropriate manner. The CPSU Central Committee and comrade K.U. Chernenko are setting the task of improving capital construction as a central task of great political significance. The problems occurring in this sector are complex. And in order to resolve them successfully and insure a radical change in construction it is necessary to outline and implement a clear-cut program of party-political and organizational measures.

This year the construction complex has to fulfill a stepped-up plan. In terms of commissioning of fixed capital it is 8 percent higher than last year. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has confirmed a list of especially important construction projects nearing completion for the period 1984-1985. It is on these projects that essential efforts and funds should be primarily focused. However, as the results of the first quarter show, this demand is not being observed everywhere. Of the 54 especially important projects nearing

completion, the plan for the first quarter was not fulfilled in the case of 14 of them. Of the total lagging construction sites, 12 are the responsibility of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and one each of the Ministry of Rural Construction and of the Main Administration for Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction.

Many clients are not being provided in good time with full sets of equipment and special materials for projects nearing completion. It is the fault of the Ministry of Local Industry that the commissioning of a hardware articles plant in Baku and a facing materials plant in Nakhichevan is being delayed; the blame for delay in commissioning a ferroconcrete articles plant in Yevlakh lies with the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance.

The timely commissioning of these projects and the unconditional fulfillment this year of the program for projects nearing completion is a major task for all party, soviet and economic organs. In this connection, comrade Bagirov said, I would like to remind you that the work of the client organizations will be evaluated primarily from the commissioning of fixed capital, while the contract organizations will be assessed according to handover to clients of volumes of construction production. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee draws the serious attention of the party organs and the ministries and administrations to the need to concentrate efforts and funds on all projects nearing completion, without exception, and on creating at these projects a maximum stepped-up work rhythm. A decisive struggle should be waged against diverting construction and assembly organizations and materials and equipment away from projects provided for in the plan, for nonplanned construction; and each instance of this should be regarded as a violation of state and party discipline and those guilty of it made to carry the responsibility.

In order to insure the rhythmic commissioning of projects throughout the entire year, especially so as to relieve the load during the last quarter, it is essential to take steps to fulfill during the first half of the year at least 60 percent of all work to be done at the construction projects nearing completion. For this it is necessary to provide these projects with full sets of equipment using available manpower, materials, construction equipment and means of transportation.

At his meeting with the collective at the Serp i molot plant comrade K.U. Chernenko particularly emphasized the need for unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of five-year targets for the commissioning of housing. The Gosplan and the ministries and administrations must, in the shortest possible time, review and present to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic council of ministers their proposals for making up the lagging that has been permitted since the start of the five-year plan.

Much space in the report was given over to the problems associated with increasing the tempo of capital construction in the countryside, strengthening the material-technical base of the agrarian sector of the economy, and improving working and everyday conditions for rural workers. Thanks to measures adopted in rural construction the plan for the first quarter was fulfilled for almost all main technical-economic indicators. For the sector as a whole 1.8 times



more fixed capital was commissioned than provided for in the targets. The labor collectives of the water resources organizations, in particular in the Main Administration for Melioration Work, completed the first quarter successfully. More attention was given to the construction of housing and social and everyday projects. During the first quarter almost double the housing planned was commissioned.

Having covered the important role that rhythmic and comprehensive material-technical supply for the construction sites plays, comrade Bagirov emphasized that the Gossnab and the contracting ministries are to blame for the fact that during the first quarter there was a large shortfall in supplies of rolled metal and lumber materials. The state of affairs with deliveries of cement and the production of local construction materials is also unsatisfactory.

This year, on the initiative of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee a comprehensive system has been outlined for material-technical supplies, based on site-by-site supplies for construction sites and the conclusion of three-way agreements between the construction workers, the suppliers, and the transportation workers. It is essential to monitor this business strictly. The republic council of ministers must head this work and make final decisions on questions connected with improving the entire system of material-technical supply for construction sites nearing completion.

At some construction sites serious violations of work standards and rules are being permitted. In this connection serious complaints must be leveled first and foremost at the construction workers, and also at the client ministries and administrations that have special apparatuses for technical inspections. Effective steps must be taken by the chiefs of all contracting ministries to improve the quality of construction. City and rayon party committees, the ispolkoms of the local soviets and the organs of people's control must strengthen control over this.

The question of accelerating labor productivity growth in construction, comrade K.M. Bagirov went on to say, is urgent. During the last quarter targets for work done per worker were not met by the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the construction organizations of Azerbaijan Railroad. Within the sector insufficient attention is being paid to intensive factors in improving labor productivity and the extensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced methods in construction and assembly work.

The leaders of many construction organizations are still underestimating the significance of progressive forms such as the brigade contract, in which labor productivity for each worker is raised 15-20 percent. This is a major reserve for increasing work volumes.

One of the most important factors in increasing labor productivity in construction is eliminating losses of work time and violations of labor and production discipline, and enhancing organizational demandingness on each sector. During the first quarter, however, a large number of man-days were lost because of stoppages, absenteeism, and absence from work sanctioned by

the administration. During the last quarter the collectives in the sector failed to carry out their socialist pledges for additional reductions in the prime cost of construction and assembly work.

Construction workers face many complex and crucial tasks, K.M. Bagirov said in conclusion. During the fourth year of the five-year plan they must cross new frontiers and make a significant contribution to the development of Soviet Azerbaijan. The correct path to the successful completion of the construction program is cohesive, purposeful work by all party and soviet organs and the labor collectives of construction and assembly workers of the client ministries and administrations.

The following spoke at the meeting: first secretary of the Nakhichevan Obkom, N.E. Mustafayev; first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom, B.S. Kevorkov; the following ministers of Azerbaijan SSR ministries: of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, A.A. Aliyev; of the Ministry of Rural Construction, Sh.N. Gazanov; of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, T.M. Kyazimov; of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, R.D. Sadykov; first secretary of the Sumgait Gorkom Sh.M. Aliyev; and first secretary of the Baku Gorkom F.E. Musayev.

They reported on the steps taken by party committees and ministries and administrations to insure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in the field of capital construction for the fourth year of the five-year plan and for the five-year plan as a whole in the light of party demands.

It was noted that in order to achieve a radical change in this important sector, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee meeting, the party committees must raise the level of results in organizational and political indoctrination work directly in the collectives of the construction organizations, and link it closely with the solution of specific production tasks and the strengthening of labor and executive discipline, and take effective steps to insure the necessary order and organization at each work place.

Those participating in the aktiv meeting focused attention on the problems that must be resolved in the field of housing construction, particularly in the countryside, and they outlined specific ways to eliminate shortcomings. It was stressed in particular that the initiative of the construction and assembly organizations from 12 cities and rayons in the republic to commission social projects ahead of schedule--an initiative approved by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee--has been widely disseminated. At the same time it is essential to devote more attention to the industrialization of housing construction and to make more extensive use of the capacities of the housing-construction combines and insure that the quality of housing handed over for commissioning is high--something that is still causing justified complaints from the workers.

The speakers supported a number of critical remarks and proposals aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings and bottlenecks in this important sector, and at insuring precision in material-technical supply for construction sites, particularly with regard to local construction materials, and the rhythmic

activity of transportation organizations and creation of the conditions essential for highly productive work by construction workers, and so forth.

Those speaking offered their assurances that communists and all workers in the republic's construction industry are mobilizing their strength, experience and knowledge in order not only to achieve the successful fulfillment but also the overfulfillment of state tasks and socialist pledges for the fourth year of the five-year plan and for the five-year plan as a whole, and to bring the sector up to advanced frontiers.

Comrades G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, D.M. Muslim-Zade and G.Sh. Efendiyev participated in the work of the meeting.

9642

CSO: 1830/497

## REGIONAL

### GAPUROV PROMOTES COUNTERPROPAGANDA AT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, at republic conference of instructors from social-science departments of higher educational institutions held in Ashkhabad 29 May 1984 at Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan: "Inculcate Ideological Conviction"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, a republic conference of instructors from social-science departments of higher educational institutions was held 29 May at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. At it, questions were discussed relating to the further improvement in the teaching of social sciences, communist education of student youth and current problems in the light of the decrees of the June (1983) and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the conference, M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, gave a speech.

At a meeting with voters of the Kuybyshevskiy electoral district of the city of Moscow, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "To build socialism and to improve it do not mean only to erect modern plants and electric power stations or to adorn our land, our villages and cities. In transforming the living conditions of the people, it is necessary at the same time to do everything possible for their ideological and moral education." A major role in this belongs to scientists, instructors and social scientists.

The social scientists of VUZ's and institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences, Comrade M.G. Gapurov noted further, constitute a major ideological and theoretical force operating under the guidance of party organizations in the field of education and upbringing of the student youth and in the field of scientific research.

The tasks of VUZ's and social-science departments in training of highly skilled specialists and in forming their Marxist-Leninist world view were set forth in the decisions of the 26th party congress, the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving the System of Upgrading Qualifications of Social-Science Instructors of Higher Educational Institutions."

The All-Union Conference of Heads of Departments of Social Sciences held in Moscow after the 26th CPSU Congress was of major importance for raising the role of social-science departments in the education of future specialists.

Dwelling on the tasks facing social-science departments, rectorates and party committees of the republic's VUZ's, Comrade Gapurov noted that together with an analysis of the positive accumulated in recent years, it is necessary to direct attention to defects in work and to outline concrete measures for the further improvement in the teaching of social disciplines and all ideological educational work among VUZ collectives.

It is necessary to use more confidently all the best and advanced that have come into being along this line in the VUZ's of the country and the republic for forming in students habits of independence and thorough study of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin and of documents of the CPSU and the international communist movement.

An inseparable part of communist education of workers and our youth is exposure of anticommunism and the struggle against its ideological sabotage.

As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out in an address at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our ideological adversaries strive in every way possible to blacken the socialist order. Distortions of information, tendentious interpretations of facts, semitruths and simply outright lies are released. In their propaganda intended for the Soviet Central-Asian republics, the forces inimical to socialism are particularly relying on propagating ideas of Panislamism and Panturkism. They falsify the historical achievements of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan as the result of putting into practice the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In ideological attacks, they actively employ nationalism, "religious propaganda" and the so-called "Islamic factor." At the same time, we occasionally encounter students as well as young specialists with VUZ diplomas that are not free of the influence of religious customs and prejudices and of elements of national narrow-mindedness. For this reason VUZ's should make sure that every VUZ graduate is not only a good agronomist or engineer, physician or economist, but also an active and convinced propagandist of the new, communist world view.

The further improvement and increased effectiveness of our work on unmasking bourgeois ideology require that it be raised to a new and higher scientific level based on thorough study of contemporary imperialism, be distinguished by great effectiveness and possess an active aggressive character. It is therefore necessary that special courses be given at the republic's VUZ's--criticism of anticommunism, atheism which is of importance for the ideological education of the students. This requires that proper cadres of instructors be made ready.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the main problems of mature socialism must be found along the chief direction of development of the social sciences.



Our social scientists are called upon to study topical problems of ideological work and ideological struggle and to disclose with a good line of reasoning the theoretical and methodological unsoundness, the antiscientific and anti-people's character of the philosophical, economic and religious-political conceptions of imperialist reaction, especially their falsifications of the methods of building socialism and communism in the republic.

The role of scholarships should also be enhanced in training of scientific-pedagogic cadres for the social sciences, their staffing should be improved and the quality of candidate and doctoral dissertations raised.

But the state of the work concerned with training of scientific-pedagogic cadres of the highest qualifications, Comrade M.G. Gapurov emphasized, still leaves a great deal better to be desired. Insufficient use is made, for example, of such forms of training scientific and scientific-pedagogic cadres as probationary training and transfer of instructors to positions of senior scientific associates for completion of doctoral dissertations. Youth should be sent on a wider scale for training at central VUZ's in specialties in CPSU history, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism.

This year the working people of our republic will triumphally commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of Turkmen SSR and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the 100th anniversary of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan as part of Russia. According to good tradition, our people always celebrate jubilee dates with new labor achievements. As the great Lenin taught: "The best method of celebrating a jubilee is to concentrate attention on unsolved questions." And we have many unsolved questions and weak spots. We face major tasks in regard to intensification of public production, improving the economic mechanism and all out raising of labor productivity. We have to improve work in capital construction, in the sphere of services and trade and attainment of the energy and food programs.

The solution of these problems and wide-scale launching of socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilee require the efforts of party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and economic organs, all our ideological and political-educational work as well as the operation of all mass information and propaganda media. Social-science instructors are called upon to make their worthy contribution with respect to preparations and holding of these jubilees.

In the speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, Comrade Gapurov subsequently said, major tasks were assigned for improving the education of the rising generation of Komsomol members and youth.

In the solution of this tremendously important problem, our VUZ's and their social-science departments must play a decisive role together with party and soviet organizations.

In conclusion, Comrade M.G. Gapurov expressed confidence that instructors of social-science departments of the republic's VUZ's will provide their resources, knowledge and energy to the noble task of training highly qualified

cadres--active builders of communism and make their worthy contribution in the struggle for the continued development of Soviet science.

Then M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, presented a report "On the State of and Measures for Improving the Teaching of the Social Sciences in the Higher Educational Institutions of the Republic in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Decrees of the June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

The most important tasks of social-science departments under present conditions were set forth in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and pertinent decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, M. Mollayeva said. These party documents set the task before VUZ collectives and social scientists of forming in students a Marxist-Leninist world view, deep ideological conviction and the ability to apply social and political knowledge to practice and to train them as active fighters for communist ideals, as patriots, internationalists and militant atheists.

Today, more than 38,000 students study in Turkmenistan's VUZ's. They receive training in 75 specialties. More than 2,600 instructors work in the republic's higher schools. They include 1,100 doctors and candidates of sciences, professors and docents.

The republic's higher school at the present time is developing at an especially fast rate. In the last 5 years alone, three higher educational institutions and two faculties were opened in the republic.

At the same time, the tasks of bolstering the effectiveness of higher education and improving the quality and vocational training of specialists are not being solved with full force.

Despite an increasing output of specialists, certain sectors and spheres of production, culture and management are experiencing a definite shortage of specialist cadres with higher education. A certain unevenness continues in the training of cadres of specialists from different regions of the republic.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and its subdivisions are not displaying the necessary perseverance and effectiveness in working out a methodology of a counterpropaganda direction for lectures and seminars and in organizing special courses and seminars on criticism of anticommunism and antisovietism as well as in setting up inter-VUZ coordination and exchange of experience among departments in this field.

The report points out that an important condition of increasing the ideological influence of teaching the social sciences is improvement of the methodological qualifications of instructors and social scientists. It is necessary to achieve the full participation of all the instructors of social-science departments in methodological work and qualitative compilation and fulfillment of plans of methodological teaching and scientific methodological work and to



practice on a wider scale the invitation of leading scientists and social scientists from the country's central VUZ's for giving series of lectures and special courses not at one but at several VUZ's.

A most important course of social-science departments is to tie in as closely as possible educational courses with the constructive program developed by the party for the '80s-'90s, the decisions of the 26th party congress and the USSR Energy and Food Programs.

It is namely the social-science departments that are called upon to help train at students' desks future specialists capable of solving complex national-economic problems. For this reason special importance is to be attached to the development of methods of teaching the history of the CPSU, philosophy, political science and scientific communism while taking into account the specific nature of each specialty and each direction of science. Today, as never before, the closest connection is required in the teaching of the social sciences with the character of the VUZ, faculty and division and in the final analysis with those sectors of production for which the cadres are being trained.

Major, responsible tasks, said the speaker, face VUZ collectives, including social-science departments, in connection with the reform of the general educational and vocational school. They include propagandizing of the reform and organization of specific assistance to the teacher in realizing the requirements of the reform in regard to the forming of a Marxist-Leninist world view and personality of the students.

The quality of training of teachers should be raised at Turkmen State University and help from it to pedagogic VUZ's should be increased in developing scientific research in the field of pedagogy and methodology of educational work and in raising the qualifications of scientific-pedagogic cadres.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education and Gosplan need to work out joint measures for training teachers and educators for the purpose of providing general educational schools and vocational-technical schools with pedagogic cadres in accordance with the requirements of the school reform.

Concentrating attention on problems of teaching students skills of independent work in the study of original sources, the speaker noted that this work is primarily being done in the form of preparations for seminars and writing of abstracts. It is necessary to devote more attention to questions of forming habits of independent work by students with original sources and creating the necessary conditions for this.

The role of social-science departments was also pointed out in propagandizing the Russian language and preparing on this basis national cadres of specialists meeting the most contemporary social and vocational requirements.

The forming of a communist attitude toward labor constitutes one of the most important directions of ideological and educational works connected with the

training of specialists, future leaders of production, heads and educators of labor collectives. Within the walls of the VUZ, the main sphere of its affirmation is teaching of the students. But a significant portion of students have been studying so far below their possibilities. Many of them have a weak knowledge of program material and habits of independent work. It is necessary to increase in every possible way work on strengthening educational discipline and on increasing personal responsibility of each student for his studies.

Subsequently, Comrade M. Molloyeva dwelt on the tasks of patriotic, international and atheistic education of students and emphasized the need of forming in students intelligent needs and valuable life guideliness as well as a high level of culture.

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## REGIONAL

### USUBALIYEV SPEAKS ON PARTY CONCERNS FOR ARTS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 May 84 p 2

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of CP CC of Kirghizia, Frunze (SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 26 May 1984): "Ideological Work: Timeliness and Effectiveness: Party Concern for Artistic Culture"]

[Text] The Kirghiz Soviet artistic culture has played and is playing an important role in the Kirghiz nation's creative affairs and accomplishments, and in its spiritual rebirth and development. The very formation of this culture and its truly fabulous successes represent a unique phenomenon.

The beginning of the Kirghiz nation's modern artistic culture was marked only six decades ago, and everything began with a clean sheet, as the saying goes. Thanks to enormous party and Soviet state efforts, a nation which had only verbal people's art moved swiftly in a historically short period of time into the orbit of modern spiritual life and created a national literature and art which not only are nourished by the life-giving juices from the treasure house of general Soviet and world culture, but also enrich it with their own best, original achievements.

The sincere words of CPSU CC General Secretary, Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the ceremonial session dedicated to the presentation of the Motherland's award to the city of Frunze were imprinted deeply in the grateful memory of the republic's workers. Konstantin Ustinovich said: "A culture of the Kirghiz nation which was socialist in content, national in form and international in spirit took shape and flourished during the years of Soviet power. It is an integral component of the multinational Soviet culture. In order to create a literature it was necessary above all to create a written language and teach people to read and write..."

"The Kirghiz nation rightly can be proud of its national literature and the creativeness of the republic's talented popular poets and writers A. Tokombayev, T. Umetaliyev, K. Bayalinov and others widely known to the Soviet reader.

"The creativeness of Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State Prize Laureate, People's Writer of KiSSR Chingiz Aytmatov received the recognition and love of all the people.

"Kirghizia's fine arts, national theater, architecture and cinematography manifest themselves vividly and with variety. Science is making high advances and the numbers of national scientific cadres are growing."

This high appraisal inspired and lent wings to the republic's figures of culture even more in their creative work. The works of Chingiz Aytmatov, which have been published in the languages of more than 80 world nations, are among the major works of Kirghiz literature and art which are distinguished by the depth to which reality is expressed and by high civic awareness. We also note with legitimate pride the monument "To Fighters of the Revolution" by Lenin Prize Laureate, People's Artist of KiSSR Turgunbay Sadykov; the ballet-oratorio "Mother's Field" by composer Kalyy Moldobasanov, people's artist of the USSR, USSR State Prize laureate; the movies by people's artists of KiSSR Tolomush Okeyev ("Bow to Fire") and Bolotbek Shamshiyev ("The White Steamer"); the series of landscapes titled "The Kirghiz Land" by USSR People's Artist, Hero of Socialist Labor Gapar Aytiev; and the linoleum printings entitled "Motherhood" and "The Youth of Kirghizia" by KiSSR People's Artist, USSR State Prize Laureate Lidiya Il'ina.

The world-acclaimed works of genius of Russian literature and the arts had an especially strong influence on the establishment and development of Kirghiz professional literature. As in other spheres of the Kirghiz nation's economic and social-political life, the Russian language played a very great role in the rise of artistic culture, but our ideological enemies abroad attempt in every way to belittle and distort what is a prominent factor for us. They shed crocodile tears as they spread slanderous fabrications to the effect that a process of "russification" of culture is under way here in Kirghizia as well as in other national republics and that the national languages are not developing. The class enemies bend over backwards to disunite the Soviet nations and cause them to have mistrust of each other, but any attempts to shake our unity are in vain. The fraternal alliance headed by the Great Russian nation is indissoluble.

The Kirghiz acquired their national written language thanks to Soviet power. The first book in the Kirghiz language was published in 1926 and since then some 17,000 titles have been published in our native language with an overall printing of more than 126 million copies.

At the same time, the best works by figures of literature and the arts of Soviet Kirghizstan gained broad familiarity thanks to translation into the Russian language as well as broad opportunities of the all-union screen, theaters, and concert and exhibition halls. More than 470 books by Kirghiz authors have been published in Russian and some 290 books by Kirghiz writers have been translated into languages of our country's fraternal nations and foreign states. Plays by Kirghiz playwrights have been presented on the stages of 87 theaters in the Soviet Union. In recent years alone the printing of books by writers of Kirghizia published in fraternal republics as well as abroad exceeded two million copies. Many films made by the Kirghiz Film Studio have received recognition outside of the republic and the country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia actively supports all that is best and valuable in creative collectives, 11 figures of the republic's arts and literature have received the title of USSR people's artist, 111 have received the title of people's or honored artist of KiSSR, 10 have been given the title of people's writer or poet of KiSSR, 9 are USSR State Prize laureates, and 20 are laureates of the KiSSR State Prize imeni Toktogul.

While showing concern for the creative intelligentsia and their professional and ideological growth, party committees at the same time are not silent about negative phenomena still encountered in the life of creative organizations and art establishments. We strive to combine a respectful, solicitous attitude toward figures of literature and the arts with high exactingness toward them. No matter how acute may be the issue examined in the central committee and other republic party entities, there is but one purpose of the discussion: to ensure an effective ideological-political indoctrination in collectives, a favorable creative and moral climate, and deep interest in creating strong works which truthfully and vividly recreate a picture of communist creation. In so doing party committees are guided steadfastly by the party's instruction that there is no place for concessions and compromises in questions of ideology. "The party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological direction of our art," noted the 26th CPSU Congress.

We perform constant work in this direction with party organizations of culture establishments, creative unions, artistic councils, and publishing houses. For example, the central committee discussed the creative activities of the Kirghiz State Academic Drama Theater and the State Russian Drama Theater imeni N. K. Krupskaya. This was caused by uneasiness in connection with a drop in the ideological-artistic level of some plays. It should be noted that these theaters' creative collectives did much and are doing much to develop the theatrical art and for the ideological-political and esthetic indoctrination of workers. They widely propagandize the achievements of world and Soviet drama, and their best plays are imbued with ideas of internationalism and carry a charge of social optimism. The services of these theatrical collectives were highly noted by the party and government: the Kirghiz State Academic Drama Theater was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner and the State Russian Drama Theater was awarded the Order of Friendship of Nations. The necessary conditions and a good physical facility exist for their successful work.

But for some time the good creative potential of these theaters has been used rather weakly. The collectives worked without creative enthusiasm and serious miscalculations were made in making up a repertoire. Inactive, spiritually impoverished characters with unsuccessful careers, standing off on the shoulder of life, as it were, appeared in the foreground in some theatrical performances. The collectives' creative efforts often were wasted on presenting light-weight plays of little content, weak in the ideological and artistic sense and intended for an unexacting taste. Works revealing mainline topics and creating vivid, attractive images of vigorous Soviet citizens with strong spirit began to appear rarely on the stages of these theaters.



This is why the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia subjected the collegium of the republic ministry of culture and the theaters' heads and party organizations to unbiased criticism. Such a serious, well-reasoned discussion was greeted with approval by the theatrical collectives and now they have activated their work noticeably and the theaters' repertoire has been enriched with the presentations of socially significant subject matter.

The CC CP of Kirghizia also places much emphasis on the work of the collective of the Order of Lenin Kirghiz State Academic Theater of the Opera and Ballet. The creative atmosphere there was studied carefully and the results of this work were discussed in a friendly and at the same time exacting manner in the CC bureau with the participation of authoritative representatives of the collective. The administrative and artistic leadership of this major creative collective has been strengthened. Now the theater is working intensively on new plays and it is reviving and editing performances which long ago received general recognition and became part of the permanent repertoire. This year, when the 60th anniversary of KiSSR and the CP of Kirghizia is celebrated, the collective is faced with a very responsible task of successfully performing on tour in the capital of our Motherland, Moscow.

The level of expertise and the ideological direction of the artistic intelligentsia's creativeness largely are determined by how skillfully that level and direction are managed by the creative unions--writers, artists, cinematographers, composers and architects. Their work also is constantly in the central committee's field of view. The republic's creative unions are headed by politically mature, experienced and authoritative figures of culture. An appropriate physical facility has been developed for the unions' successful work.

Creative unions of the USSR give much help to the republic's creative associations. For example, in April of this year the secretariat of the board of the USSR Union of Writers discussed an account of the Union of Writers of Kirghizia. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of a fact where the headquarters of the country's writers' organizations thoroughly studies and discusses with interest important problems of Kirghiz Soviet literature.

The USSR Union of Artists, Union of Composers, Union of Cinematographers and Union of Architects also have an inestimable role in the development of Kirghizstan's cultural life. For example, their beneficial help and fervent support of the republic's artistic intelligentsia can be seen clearly in the fact that we have been creating new, vivid and profoundly impressive works of painting and monumental art, symphonies and movies which embody high, noble thoughts and aspirations of Soviet citizens. The architectural make-up of the republic's cities and villages is being transformed more and more noticeably.

Party committees are orienting the republic's creative unions and all the artistic intelligentsia toward resolution of the main task: living with the people's interests, confirming the truth of life and our high communist ideals, showing greater exactingness toward the ideological-artistic quality of works, and evaluating events and phenomena from class, Marxist-Leninist positions.

The June 1983 CPSU CC Plenum re-emphasized that Marxist-Leninist criticism is the chief method for influencing artistic creativeness, and it clearly defined its tasks. But we do not always make skilled use of the creative force of this method. We are troubled, for example, by the situation where the appearance of new works of literature and art is not accompanied by their profound critical analysis, where the sympathies or antipathies of the critics at times gain the upper hand, and where authors are paid excess compliments or there are crude attacks against them. It is understandable that such criticism does not give readers or, of course, the authors true reference points.

The CP CC of Kirghizia is drawing the attention of the republic's figures of literature and the arts toward remedying these deficiencies. Showing a solicitous and respectful attitude toward talents, the party organizations strive to prevent the appearance of superficial works that are of dubious ideological substance. We speak straightforwardly about mistakes. For example, a plenum of the CP CC of Kirghizia seriously criticized a play by playwright M. Baydzhiev, "Long Distance Train," where negative phenomena illegally protruded, as well as the novel by writer T. Kasymbekov, "Broken Sword," in which one senses a passion for excessive naturalism in battle scenes, and individual historical events and personalities are evaluated unobjectively. The critical remarks made at the plenum were correctly received by the authors of these works and greeted with approval by the broad creative public.

The many-sided work of the republic party organization with the artistic intelligentsia sets aside an important place for the training and indoctrination of the creative youth. Great tact and unremitting attention must be displayed here. The tomorrow of our artistic culture depends on what kind of young people are shaped today, how they live and in what they believe.

For this reason the CP CC of Kirghizia displays special concern for the creative youth. The CPSU CC Decree "Work with the Creative Youth" is a precise reference point for us here. The republic is conducting major measures in light of the demands of this important partywide document. In recent years our network of educational institutions which prepare creative cadres has been expanded considerably. For example, a school of choreography and a school of the applied arts were opened in the city of Frunze, a music school opened in Przhevalsk, and art schools were opened in Osh and Frunze.

Of course, it is no simple matter to discern a scintilla of talent in young people and help it catch fire. We have entrusted this noble mission to those who have the high feeling of a pedagogue and professional expertise, and who are capable of directing young people along the true path of creative development and growth. I also would like to recognize the important role of the country's major educational institutions which for many years have been preparing highly qualified specialists and pedagogic cadres for Kirghizstan. There are more than 300 young actors and producers now in the republic's theaters who received a higher education in Moscow, Leningrad and other national centers.

After completing the Moscow and Leningrad conservatories, many of our republic's emissaries have been engaging successfully in pedagogic work in the

Kirghiz State Institute of the Arts imeni B. Beyshenaliyeva. The CP CC of Kirghizia constantly assists this higher educational institution and we recently strengthened its leadership. Other steps also are being taken to assure higher quality in preparing cadres. In the 17 years which have gone by since the Institute opened more than 1,700 specialists of culture and art have been trained here who now work in music schools and in theater and concert collectives.

There are many educational institutions operating in the republic which are called upon to cultivate and indoctrinate artists, musicians, sculptors, singers and ballet artists. Each year these educational institutions graduate more than 1,500 persons.

Nevertheless, the assistance of the country's prominent pedagogues and masters of artistic culture continues to be invaluable to us. We note with sincere gratitude that gifted children from Kirghizstan's cities and villages now are studying in the studio school of the USSR State Folk Dance Ensemble directed by USSR People's Artist, Hero of Socialist Labor Igor' Aleksandrovich Moiseyev, who also made a great contribution to the development of Kirghiz choreographic art. And how much the Leningrad Choreographic School imeni A. Ya. Vaganova and other educational institutions have done for us. Such well-known higher educational institutions as VGIK [Order of Labor Red Banner All-Union State Institute of Cinematography], GITIS [Order of Labor Red Banner State Institute of Theatrical Art imeni A. V. Lunacharskiy], and the Leningrad Art Institute imeni I. Ye. Repin have trained and continue to train many wonderful movie artists and producers and other artists for the republic. At the present time more than 140 emissaries of Kirghizstan are studying in these educational institutions.

In short, the detachment of the republic's creative youth is constantly growing and party organizations are doing much to see that their abilities and talents are revealed more fully. Nevertheless, at times an atmosphere forms in some creative establishments in which it is difficult for the young people to get to the reader or viewer and announce themselves at the top of their voices. We are attempting not to allow such phenomena and if they are encountered we try to correct matters immediately. For example, until recently some young producers of Kirgizfil'm were forced to be out of work, so to speak: they were not entrusted with making serious films, and proper concern was not shown for their housing and living conditions. After a thorough discussion in the CP CC of Kirghizia the attitude began to change toward young producers and many of them already have been assigned independent work. We also are helping them to resolve housing problems.

We are keeping a close watch to see that young people perform in concert programs and theatrical performances, that they create canvases and monumental works, and that they participate in the artistic arrangement of important national economic projects, i.e., we create a broad expanse for embodiment of young people's creative ideas.

We take into account the circumstance that the imperialist reaction is placing special reliance on young people in its "crusade" against the world of socialism. Our ideological enemy is attempting to poison young hearts with the venom of nationalism and pessimism and mistrust in the vital force and triumph of communist ideals. All this demands that party organizations reinforce indoctrinational work among the artistic intelligentsia so that they, and especially the young people, develop in themselves a clear class position in creative affairs and an ability to correctly determine their place in the ideological struggle.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized at a session of the CPSU CC Commission for Preparation of a New Wording of the CPSU Program that there also has to be revelation of the character of the question of nationalities under conditions of mature socialism and illumination of the future of nations which develops from the objective process of internationalization of social life and from their gradual but steady convergence.

The republic's party organizations attach great importance in this regard to the development of a Marxist-Leninist outlook in creative workers and especially young people, and they are assisting the young people's ideological conditioning and civic maturity. Frankly speaking, however, we are disturbed by the passiveness of some writers, artists and composers who are little interested in what is occurring outside the windows of their offices and creative studios. But an artist who has blocked himself off from real life and from the joyous excitements and anxieties of our complicated time, saturated with labor heroics, hardly will be able to ignite the hearts of contemporaries with his creativeness and prompt them to noble thoughts and actions.

To get rid of such deficiencies, party committees are taking steps to expand and strengthen the ties of the artistic intelligentsia with the practice of building communism, viewing this as one of the important conditions for the intelligentsia's successful creative work. The decree of the CP CC of Kirghizia adopted in 1978 "The Status and Measures for Further Development of Sponsorship Ties of Creative Unions and Art Establishments with Production Collectives" helped party organizations, the boards of creative unions, and the republic's ministry of culture and cinema (State Committee for Cinematography) give our writers, painters and artists wider access to the workers' practical creative lives.

Meetings in party committees with writers, painters, composers, and movie and theater figures have become a good tradition for us. There is a useful discussion at the meetings which enriches all. The method of persuasion predominates in viewing new movies, theatrical performances, art exhibitions and concert programs. We are sincerely happy when we see interesting, creative works which clearly depict the historical truth and great meaning of the party's creative efforts and which embody the heroic labor of Soviet citizens--builders of a new society.

Board plenums of the republic's creative unions held recently, where the focus was on resolutions of the February and April CPSU CC plenums and the vivid, profound speeches by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, again and again convincingly showed the adherence of Kirghizstan's artistic intelligentsia to Leninist principles of party spirit and national character and their fervent wish to dedicate their creativeness to strengthening the Soviet way of life and the high human qualities of Soviet citizens--patriots and internationalists.



## REGIONAL

### LITHUANIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PROBLEMS VIEWED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 May 84 pp 1-2

[EL'TA article: "Make Better Use of the Reserves of Agricultural Economics"]

[Text] A republic economic conference on problems of the agroindustrial complex was held on 21 May in the State Philharmonic Hall in Vilnius. Invited to it were first secretaries of Alitus and Kapsukas gorkoms and of party rayon committees, chairmen of executive committees of rayon soviets of people's deputies, the chairmen of soviets of rayon agroindustrial associations, a group of managers, specialists and secretaries of party organizations of farms, enterprises and organizations, and agrarian scientists.

Participating in the conference's work were comrades P. P. Grishkyavichus, V. S. Astrauskas, A. S. Barkauskas, A. K. Brazauskas, N. K. Dybenko, A. K. Kayryalis, V. K. Mikuchyauskas, V. V. Sakalauskas, R. I. Songayla, A. A. Ferensas, L. K. Shepetis, P. V. Ignotas, V. Yu. Kardamavichyus and Yu. Yu. Petkyavichyus; deputy chairmen of the republic council of ministers; department chiefs of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; heads of ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex and their local subunits; and the republic's party, soviet and economic aktiv.

A. Ye. Rukhlyada, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, also participated in the conference.

Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the conference with an introductory speech.



Speech by P. P. Grishkyavichus

Dear comrades!

The recent All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, convened at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, discussed progress in fulfilling resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Food Program. We have gathered today to discuss practical tasks stemming from this conference's propositions and conclusions directly for workers of our republic's agroindustrial complex.

In opening the conference Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out that "we must specify current tasks of party, soviet and economic entities for a further increase in the effectiveness of agriculture and other branches of this very important sector of the economy." It was noted in Comrade Chernenko's speech and in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report that the organizational, economic and social measures being implemented by the party and government in fulfillment of resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU CC Plenum already are producing results.

They are also obvious in our republic, especially in the production of animal husbandry products. The plans of three years of the Five-Year Plan for sale to the state of all crop husbandry and animal husbandry products with the exception of cattle and poultry have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. The economics of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has strengthened and their profitability has risen. Last year the net income of kolkhozes and the profit of sovkhoses rose 3.7 times and all of them began to be operated profitably.

An extensive program of social transformation is being carried out in the village. Many farms are completing the establishment of central settlements with the most necessary facilities for cultural and personal use. Last year alone more than 600,000 square meters of living space and many kindergartens, dining rooms and other cultural and personal facilities were placed in operation in the village. The increased rates of social transformations are changing the demographic situation in the village for the better.

The collectives of other sectors of the agroindustrial complex have begun to work better. Last year enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, and fish industry fulfilled production plans and their socialist pledges.

As noted at the all-union conference, however, the results achieved are only the beginning of much work, with very many large-scale projects still ahead.

"Today," emphasized Comrade K. U. Chernenko, "we are faced with the task of proceeding to higher goals in the production of grain and industrial crops and providing the people with food products, and meat, milk, fruits and vegetables above all."

The main path toward achieving what has been planned is to accelerate the conversion of agriculture to an intensive development footing and to achieve a significant increase in the return from the potential created in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. We are obligated to see to it as quickly as possible that

every rayon and every farm fulfills the plans for production and procurement of all agricultural products in a disciplined manner each year. The five-year plan for sale to the state of all kinds of products must be fulfilled by each farm. This is the chief task, and all efforts must be focused on accomplishing it.

The situation is improving in agriculture, but not as rapidly as it must and could improve. We still have many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where matters are arranged unsatisfactorily, where there is no regard for scientific recommendations, there is indifference toward foremost experience, and production and labor discipline is not observed. This depends on the attitude shown to the assigned job by the management cadres and agricultural specialists working here, and on the activeness of party organizations.

More attention must be shown and better help given to the lagging farms, but before such farms are given material and technical assistance we must look exactly and objectively into the reasons hindering normal management at the level of modern demands and eliminate those reasons. We have seen repeatedly where it is sufficient merely to replace the farm managers and the situation immediately changes for the better. Of course we are not speaking about some kind of campaign to replace farm managers, but certain party raykoms at times keep inactive people who lack initiative in the posts of farm managers for an extremely long time and are too tolerant toward mismanagement and their undignified conduct. Miscalculations in selecting these cadres still are being made.

As has been true to this day, the important thing is to make best use of the land and above all the reclaimed areas, which already have reached almost 2.5 million hectares. Unfortunately the yields remain unjustifiably low on some reclaimed land areas and the appropriate care and use of arable meadows and pastures sown in perennial grasses is not provided everywhere. And so it was this spring that a very mixed character struck the eye: on one farm the grass already was lush but on the neighboring farm it still had not awakened, as the saying goes, after the winter. It is quite obvious that it is not a matter of nature here, but they simply didn't take the trouble to fertilize it on time. Other violations of farming practices which have been repeating themselves since spring also cannot help but cause concern.

The basis for agriculture's successful development rests on intensive grain production, and until we achieve a firm turning point in this area we naturally will not be able to consistently build up the production of animal husbandry products. Results from the wintering of winter grain crops and conditions of the spring sowing inspire the hope of a good yield of grain crops. Nevertheless, we cannot be complacent. It is difficult today to refrain from rebuking certain farm managers and specialists for the quality of the sowing as well. For example, with the very dry weather it was not everywhere that they took the trouble to roll down the sown spring crops immediately.

It is not without purpose that we mention all this. It is our old problem, which to this day is not being solved satisfactorily on some of the farms, to

adapt flexibly to specific weather conditions and, depending on them, to apply the entire set of agrotechnical measures. This of course does not just relate to planting.

Care of the plantings has begun, which is the most responsible set of jobs determining the future harvest. It is with this that I wish to begin talking about potato cultivation as well. We have determined the measures which should ensure a good potato harvest. Spring conditions allowed them to be planted earlier, and now everything will depend on how we are able to provide care for the plantings. We cannot help but consider the lessons of past years when we suffered the greatest losses in the potato harvest specifically because of deficiencies in caring for the plantings. The especially watchful eye of the agronomists, scientists and monitoring entities will be needed here. At the same time, even now we have to be concerned with the future as well. It was far from all fields that had organic fertilizers applied in fall for this year's potato harvest. This deficiency has to be remedied in the current year no matter what, and it is already high time to prepare for this.

Soon probably the most important economic campaign of the year will begin--the storage of fodders--with its first and decisive stage being the hay harvest. This year we have seen graphically as never before what it means to have a sufficient amount of good hay. It is very important not to be late with the beginning of haying, and to adapt flexibly to the weather conditions from the very beginning. Last year was exceptionally favorable for haymaking and it is difficult to count on a repetition of such conditions. Consequently we have to attune ourselves for a high degree of mobilization and provide well for everything, preparing in advance specifically for the case where the weather complicates haying. Of course we also will not get by without the assistance of sponsoring and other city collectives.

The questions I touched on here directly involve the economics of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and, in the Central Committee's opinion, they presently are the most important in accomplishing the tasks set for the republic by the Food Program. It stands to reason that there also are other problems, accomplishment of which must be stepped up without delay. First of all, they are the tasks of social development of the village. It is not in all rayons and farms that they are being resolved as required by party resolutions and as was planned by the 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The work of rayon agroindustrial associations and their soviets must be perfected and activated, as required by party and government resolutions. There are substantial deficiencies in the work of departments and organizations serving agriculture and in their relations with kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and there are other tasks which were posed at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex which require prompt resolution. There is no doubt that our conference will help find the most rational solutions to all problems facing us and will serve for further development of the republic's agroindustrial complex and for successful accomplishment of tasks set by the Food Program.

V. S. Astrauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, gave the report "Tasks of Party, Soviet and Economic Entities for Improving the Effectiveness of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex."

Comrades!

The All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex and CPSU CC General Secretary, Comrade K. U. Chernenko in the speech at this conference set major tasks for us. K. U. Chernenko noted that "the chief path for achieving what has been planned is to accelerate agriculture's conversion to an intensive development footing and a considerable improvement in the return from the potential created in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This requires new approaches, a decisive improvement in the work of agroindustrial associations, an improvement in the level of all economic work, broad adoption of cost accounting and the collective contract, and the use of other economic factors."

As noted at the conference, agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex developed more dynamically and consistently and some progress was achieved in intensifying production and strengthening farm economics in the course of accomplishing tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU CC Plenum.

Farmers and workers of Soviet Lithuania's entire agroindustrial complex made their contribution to our entire country's overall successes in agriculture,

Last year gross agricultural production rose 9.3 percent in farms of the public sector in comparison with 1982. On the average more than 25 quintals of standard crop husbandry products were obtained from a hectare of agricultural lands, or 1.5 quintals more than in the previous year, and 3.3 quintals more than the average for the 10th Five-Year Plan. The productivity of cattle and gross output of animal husbandry products rose. There were 1,662 quintals of standard animal husbandry products put out per 100 hectares of agricultural land, or almost 200 quintals more than in 1982 and 100 quintals more than the average for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Animal husbandry intensity indicators and quality indicators in the sector improved. Last year's plans for sale of crop husbandry and animal husbandry products to the state were overfulfilled.

All farms completed the year profitably. Much work was done to resolve social problems of the village.

One of the most important tasks now is to reinforce all positive trends in agriculture and achieve higher results already on the new basis. It follows that it is necessary to manage the economy even more purposefully, approve and multiply everything new and progressive, encourage the masses' creative initiative comprehensively, increase the responsibility of managers and specialists of all ranks, and strengthen order, discipline and efficiency.



The state of affairs in agriculture is determined to a considerable extent by the level of farming. Essentially we have good conditions to farm on a scientific basis. Seventy-five percent of waterlogged and marshy lands have been reclaimed and crop rotations have been planned for all farms and updated where necessary. There is a sufficient assortment of varieties of agricultural crops. A system of agrochemical services for the fertilization of fields and grasslands has been set up and aviation is being used ever wider in the fight against plant diseases and pests. All this permits improving the working conditions and standards of agriculture, making more effective use of land, fertilizers and means of plant protection, and increasing the productivity of lands.

But crop husbandry is not being conducted this intensively far from everywhere. Less than 20 quintals of standard crop husbandry products are being obtained per hectare in the Vil'nyusskiy, Akmyanskiy, Trakayskiy and other rayons, and in seven rayons their production already has decreased in comparison with 1982.

The low and unstable yields of grain crops, potatoes, food tubers, corn, annual grasses and other crops on the farms of some rayons are causing special concern. Last year less than 16 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained on 55 farms of the republic. This is the result of poor quality cultivation of the soil, nonobservance of the requirements of farming practices, poor work by the agronomic service and insufficient responsibility.

A pledge was made this year to obtain 27 quintals of grain per hectare and to take the grain harvest to 2.5 million tons. It is the duty of agricultural workers and workers in other sectors of the agroindustrial complex to keep this word and achieve even higher results in the future. Only by accomplishing this task is it possible to fulfill the Food Program successfully.

A turning point in the cultivation of leguminous crops has been achieved. Last year they occupied 15 percent of the overall area of grain crops. This year their plantings increased even more, but we cannot relax attention to these crops; we have to obtain a sufficient amount of their seeds, grow more of such valuable crops as lupines and beans and raise their yield.

Positive improvements have been noted in the cultivation of industrial crops. For several years in a row now plans have been fulfilled successfully for sale of sugar beets and flax products to the state. We must do everything to see that results in this area are stable and improve steadily, especially as things are not going well in all rayons. Last year 25 farms obtained less than 150 quintals of sweet roots per hectare. By the way, nine of them are in Pakruoyanskiy Rayon.

There also are omissions in flax production. Last year 20 specialized farms prepared less than three quintals of flax fiber per hectare. Skudashkiy, Raseynski and Marheyanski rayons did not fulfill plans of three years of the Five-Year Plan for flax fiber procurement. Consequently the situation has to be corrected in this area as well.



Potato production matters cause special concern. A joint decree was adopted on the question of developing potato production by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers, the situation in potato production was discussed in detail and appropriate recommendations were drawn up. These organizational measures must be backed up by practical actions.

The supply of vegetables to the population has improved somewhat in recent years, but there are many unresolved problems even in vegetable production. The yield and quality of some crops still are low, and the assortment is narrow. There is an especially bad situation in the Ministry of Agriculture's specialized vegetable raising farms. All necessary steps should be taken to see that the requisite amount of high quality vegetables in a broad assortment is grown and supplied to consumers. Orcharding also must be conducted more resolutely.

A great deal already has been done to strengthen the fodder base. Last year 14.2 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent fodders were prepared per standard head, or one-fifth more than in 1982, but this is only the beginning of much work. It is troubling that the amount of prepared fodders still does not correspond to the number of cattle on many farms and that for several years in a row now the republic has not fulfilled the plan for silage production, and that few food tubers are being grown as yet.

Haying soon will begin; this is one of the most important agricultural campaigns. Now it is important to check once more to see whether or not everything has been done for productive and quality work and whether or not the entire conveyor for fodder preparation has been thought out correctly.

It is impermissible to repeat old mistakes nowadays. We must give attention above all to the beginning of haying. As recommended by science and as suggested by the experience of foremost farms, we must organize the haying in such a way that cereal grasses are harvested in the heading stage and leguminous grasses in the budding stage. This will be assured only by early haying, good organization of work depending on weather conditions, and prompt decisions as to when to use which technology of fodder preparation. Another important point is the quality of fodders. We must see to it that fodder quality on every farm meets first class demands. That must be the motto of fodder preparation this year. We have the necessary base for this and we only have to use it correctly. At least two tons of high quality hay must be put up for each cow. Clover acquires great importance here. Much has been done to expand its areas. We have to strive to see that clover is constantly one of the basic fodder crops and produces a good yield and that clover fields become a good predecessor for other crops. We must conduct seed production of white and alsike clover considerably better; in short, we must have a full seed assortment of all grasses for improving the productiveness of meadows and pastures and for preparing protein fodders. There must be a significant improvement in alfalfa growing.

Our republic was subjected to proper criticism at the All-Union Economic Conference for insufficiently effective use of reclaimed lands. One of the

reasons is the disrespectful attitude of some farm managers and of agronomic and engineering services toward the land, nonobservance of scientifically grounded soil cultivation systems, and the ignoring of demands of farming practices. These are our old misfortunes which are producing consequences. The water regime and soil structure are worsening, the amount of humus in the soil is dropping, composition of the grass stand is deteriorating, the effectiveness of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals is worsening, and as a result the estimated yield is not being achieved.

There also are gaps in the work of land reclamation specialists. Unused or ineffectively used lands are appearing because of defects in the performance of land reclamation work and other deficiencies. This is a serious warning signal to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and its organizations. The use of sprinkling systems also must be improved and the effectiveness of irrigated lands increased.

Soil liming also demands more careful attention. Recently the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee examined this problem and an appropriate resolution was adopted. It is the duty of party, soviet and economic entities to perform the tasks set in the resolution.

Fertilizers hold a very important place in the system for improving soil fertility. It is exceptionally important to ensure their safekeeping, rational distribution and use. This is a responsible obligation of farm managers and specialists. I would like to emphasize in particular the importance of organic fertilizers, especially as the situation is improving slowly in this area. To this date only 19 percent of the farms have organized manure pits or areas. In order to achieve a substantial improvement of the situation in this area, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee approved the experience of Kapsukskiy and Mazheykskiy rayons and made it obligatory for rayon and farm managers to increase the resources of organic fertilizers everywhere so that each year an average of at least 11-12 tons of them are applied per hectare of arable land in the republic.

We also cannot relax attention to plant protection. Everywhere we have to observe the norms and dates for applying chemicals, ensure an optimum correlation between agrotechnical and chemical means of fighting weeds and plant diseases and pests, and reckon with the demands of environmental protection.

It should be emphasized on the whole that highly productive fields and the stable, high yield of all crops depend on the farmers themselves. It is only necessary to farm more skillfully, make better use of the achievements of science and foremost experience in practical activities, and substantiate each action and decision economically and comprehensively.

The tasks of the Food Program demand a faster build-up in production of animal husbandry products and their sale to the state. The chief and most effective way to implement this task is through a further intensification of animal husbandry, full-fledged cattle feeding, proper maintenance and care of the cattle, and goal-oriented breeding.

Last year 89 percent of the increase in milk production and 70 percent in meat production was achieved thanks to factors of intensification, i.e., through an increase in productivity of cows and milk quality, and increased weight gains in feeder cattle. As a result there was a certain drop in production costs of animal husbandry products and an improvement in the economic indicators of production. Last year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses received 3.7 times more profits from animal husbandry than in 1982.

While giving a positive assessment to the work which has been done, we cannot help but see the deficiencies which still exist and cannot help but realize the difficulties of upcoming tasks. The plan for three years of the present Five-Year Plan for the sale of cattle and poultry has not been fulfilled.

The most important task in meat production is to improve the growing and feeding of cattle while striving for the greatest weight gains possible. Unfortunately these reserves are being used insufficiently for now on many farms. The weight gains of feeder cattle are especially low, and do not reach 500 grams per head, in Shal'chinskii, Shirvinskii and Shvenchenskii rayons. The difference in intensity among individual rayons and farms is very significant. Varen'skii and Alitusskii rayons are neighbors. Large-horned cattle is raised in kolkhozes of Varen'skii Rayon considerably more intensively, and so 18 percent less fodders and 21 percent less labor inputs were used here to obtain one quintal of beef than in kolkhozes of Alitusskii Rayon. As a result the production cost of a quintal of beef in kolkhozes of Alitusskii Rayon was more than 243 rubles, or 20 percent higher than in Varen'skii Rayon.

Large-horned cattle are not being raised intensively everywhere even in the current year. While in the first quarter of this year the weight gain exceeded 660 grams per day for a feeder head of cattle in farms of Plungeskii Rayon, it was less than 400 grams in Kupishskii and Ukmergskii rayons.

There is a similar situation in pig raising. Where this sector is not being intensively developed the economic indicators also are low.

Last year a feeder pig added more than 500 grams in weight per day in farms and complexes of Panevezhskii and Shirvinskii rayons, weight gains of pigs on farms of Pasval'skii Rayon rose 21 percent, fodder costs per quintal of weight gain dropped 11 percent and a total of 6,000 tons of feed units were saved on pork production. Meanwhile, daily weight gains of pigs in kolkhozes of Raseynskii Rayon were almost half that of Pasval'skii Rayon and feed costs per quintal of weight gain were 1½ times higher. Had the intensity indicators in kolkhozes of Raseynskii Rayon been at the level of foremost rayons, then almost 1,000 tons more pork would have been obtained from the available fodders.

The state encourages the sale of well fed cattle which have attained a large weight. Last year the average sale weight of young steers was 403 kg. In the first quarter of this year this indicator rose to 423 kg. This success not only must be reinforced, but built up further.

There also are large reserves in milk production. Although the republic overfulfilled the plan of three years of the Five-Year Plan for milk sales, 12 rayons did not cope with this quota.

The facts point out great differences in cattle productivity among individual farms and even rayons having similar conditions. While farms of Skuodasskiy Rayon received 3,331 kg of milk from a cow last year, those in neighboring Mazheykskiy Rayon received 445 kg of milk less. These contrasts are even more perceptible in individual farms. The most unproductive cows are in Shirvintskiy, Zarasayskiy, Tauragskiy and Vil'nyusskiy rayons.

High-yielding primapara heifers are a large reserve for improving the productivity of the milking herd and milk production. Each farm has to single out a breeding nucleus of the most productive cows and breeding heifers and improve their feeding and care by assigning this job to the most experienced animal husbandry workers. In short, fulfillment of the decree of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Council of Ministers on improving cattle reproduction must continue to be the focus of attention of farm managers and animal husbandry workers.

Increasing the fat content of milk is an important task. It obviously would be advisable to consider the fat content of milk in summing up results of socialist competition and the achievements of rayons, farms and dairies. We must continue to show concern for improving labor organization and increasing the professional expertise of animal husbandry workers. Last year the farms began an increase in qualification of milkmaids in mobile cost-accounting classrooms. All this must be used in the best way possible. Machine milking contests are a good school for improving milkmaid qualifications. More than half the milkmaids now have the title of animal husbandry master, and 12 milkmaids who obtained more than 6,000 kg of milk per cow were awarded the honorary title of Honored Worker of Animal Husbandry of LSSR.

The preservation of cattle and the state of their health improved somewhat, but certain farms still incur no small losses from diseases and murrain of the stock. We must step up the fight against murrain and demand that guilty parties compensate for the loss to the farm.

As CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee Secretary M. S. Gorbachev noted at the All-Union Economic Conference, today it is important not only to increase the production of crop husbandry and animal husbandry products, but also to substantiate them economically and figure out at what cost this is achieved. We must improve the organization of production, increase labor productivity and reduce costs for production of a unit of output.

Certain results have been achieved in strengthening the farms' economy. Last year the kolkhozes obtained 456 million rubles of net income and the sovkhoses 175 million rubles of profit, or 3.6 and 3.8 times more respectively than in 1982. Profitability of kolkhoz activities reached 31.7 percent, and that of sovkhoses was 21.7 percent.



The economics of farms in Varenskiy, Prenayskiy, Kupishkiy, Pasval'skiy and certain other rayons is developing stably. This has been achieved through better use of available reserves and capacities and through the economy of labor, material and financial resources. This cannot be said, however, about many other rayons. Even last year, with a favorable farm and economic situation, the profitability was below 15 percent in 243 kolkhozes and sovkhazes, and this comprises almost a fourth of the republic's farms. There are especially many such farms in Moletskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shirvintskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Raseynskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayons.

The problem of strengthening economically weak farms must be the focus of attention of party raykoms, rayispolkoms and agroindustrial association soviets. All necessary steps must be taken resolutely and consistently to overcome the backwardness of these farms.

In response to the initiative by a group of leading kolkhozes and sovkhazes in the republic for sponsoring economically weak farms, approved by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, 180 economically strong farms concluded contracts on mutual assistance and sponsorship with lagging farms. This already is producing perceptible results. The sponsors help the farms with equipment and breeder cattle and pass on positive experience. This help has to be even more effective.

We cannot be reconciled with an improper distribution of kolkhoz funds for consumption and accumulation. There are many kolkhozes where all monetary funds are spent on consumption while an expansion in production is accomplished at the expense of state credits. For example, the Erzhivilkas Kolkhoz of Yurbarkskiy Rayon, which received 208,000 rubles of net income, did not send a single ruble to the indivisible funds, and this is not the only instance in the republic. This cannot be permitted. Every kolkhoz and sovkhaz now has an opportunity to build up output, increase profitability and reduce costs. It is important to use the assistance given by the state and all their own capabilities skillfully and as effectively as possible.

An improvement in all economic work is a matter not only for farm economists and bookkeepers, as some managers and specialists often understand it. Questions of economic activity are the heart of all our work, and so managers and chief specialists of farms and all subunits must be concerned with them. We have to engage in an economic analysis daily, compute everything in every production process, and seek optimum solutions. We must show special concern for a growth in labor productivity. Last year the kolkhozes of 17 rayons and sovkhazes of 22 rayons did not fulfill plans for increasing labor productivity. Many of them are not observing the requirement for an optimum correlation between a growth in labor productivity and an increase in wages. We stand for increasing wages, for an economically substantiated increase, i.e., one determined by an increase in labor productivity and production; and we stand for strengthening labor discipline. We must see to it that wages are tied in with end results of production everywhere.

Last year 4,400 brigades, detachments and teams, or 46 percent of their total number, worked on the basis of a collective contract in crop husbandry, and



992 farms, or 18 percent of their total number, did so in animal husbandry. Valuable experience in using this form of labor organization has been gained in the Vishnyunay Kolkhoz of Prenayskiy Rayon and the Za Mir Kolkhoz of Shal'chininskiy Rayon. The introduction of a collective contract in these farms allowed a significant improvement in production and economic indicators. The Ministry of Agriculture is obligated to propagandize the experience of such farms more widely and introduce it on other farms. The party and agricultural entities of rayons, farm managers, and party and trade union organizations must show more concern for the collective contract.

The collective contract is indivisible from internal cost-accounting, but it must be admitted that it is making a way for itself slowly. There are many instances of a formal application of cost-accounting and a violation of its basic principles. These omissions must be corrected resolutely.

People's labor and an improvement in production technology and the forms of organizing production depend to a considerable extent on the level of mechanization. This is why slow rates of full-scale mechanization of certain production processes are disturbing, especially in previously built animal husbandry facilities.

The usage level of capacities of the tractor inventory and vehicles still is low and the output of tractors, especially energy-intensive ones, is small. Grain harvesters and other agricultural equipment is not being used fully everywhere. For this reason the focus of attention must continue to be a strengthening of the equipment repair facility both in the Selkhoztekhnika Association system and in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The important thing here is to make better use of all capacities and resources, to apply available funds optimally, perfect their structure, and improve the quality of repair and maintenance.

In light of resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU CC Plenum, the republic set up an agroindustrial complex which includes ministries and departments involved with agriculture. All rayons have set up agroindustrial associations and their soviets. The agroindustrial associations include all kolkhozes and sovkhoses and some 700 other enterprises and organizations. No small number of the RAPO's [rayon agroindustrial associations] have focused their attention on resolving basic economic problems and perfecting intersectorial ties. Positive work experience already has been gained by the soviets of agroindustrial associations of a number of rayons.

But it is still far from all agroindustrial associations and their soviets which are working at the level of modern demands. Some managers still have not sufficiently understood the essence of the new management structure or the rights and capabilities of the new entities. Some of them lack initiative and exactingness. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses still have many complaints about their partners relative to the quality of their work and services, evaluation of the products they turn over to the state, and other complaints.

The State Committee for Construction Affairs and planning institutes still are reacting ineffectively to the desires of customers. Development of certain

projects drags on excessively, and defects are remedied slowly. Little effort is applied for the standardization of construction components. Often there are additions to unfulfilled projects and instances of deception and other abuses on the farms. Meanwhile the RAPO soviets and party entities often connive with this and do not produce a fundamental evaluation of it. Not everything has been done to eliminate the still existing interdepartmental barriers and displays of favoritism.

It is the duty of party raykoms and appropriate republic ministries and departments to assist RAPO soviets in assimilating the new management principles and carry out better methods and practical direction of their activities.

Under the new conditions of economic management, where further intensification is the basic development path of agriculture, an especially important place is set aside for the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical achievements into production. The republic's scientists have done much to develop agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, but much will have to be done in the future as well. Agricultural scientific research institutes must apply more effort to further deepen the intensification of production, for its concentration and specialization, and for better use of the capabilities of the agroindustrial potential in improving production planning and accelerating social progress in the village.

The republic has begun conducting a planning experiment in the agroindustrial complex system. Agricultural economics organizations and other scientific establishments are called upon to take an active part in conducting it.

We hope that every problem that arises will find a proper response in the work of our agrarian scientists and that the republic Academy of Sciences also will make a substantial contribution toward implementing the Food Program.

Ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, party raykoms and RAPO soviets must assure the accelerated adoption of scientific-technical achievements and progressive experience in agricultural production. We must continue to perfect planning of these projects and logistical support, and we must exercise stricter supervision over fulfillment of the planned measures.

We must demand a stricter accounting of farm managers and agricultural specialists. The party organizations of farms and RAPO soviets retain the deciding word here.

Further progress of the republic's agriculture is inseparable without a further social development of the village. These problems were deeply discussed at the 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. Today, a year after this plenum, we can state with assurance that the process of reorganizing our republic's villages has become more consistent, purposeful and productive in all respects. The best proof of the effectiveness of this course is a stabilization in the migration of the rural population and a growth in the number of young people in the village. All this is good, but we must continue to proceed confidently in this direction. We must ensure that

young people become interested in choosing agricultural specialties. The initiative of graduates of the Palyarzhskaya Secondary School to remain to work in the native village is not losing its current nature. It is very important to improve the professional orientation of young people now during the school reform. Farm managers and the party and Komsomol organizations must reinforce this with schools of general education and vocational-technical schools.

Nonproductive capital makes up the physical base of social transformations in the village. In the years of the current Five-Year Plan the proportion of construction of nonproductive facilities rose from 28 to 47 percent. This is a rather good indicator.

Living space makes up more than two-thirds of nonproductive capital. Housing construction has been conducted successfully on the whole during the present Five-Year Plan, but there are substantial deficiencies despite positive advances.

Party, Soviet and economic entities, contractors and customers must do everything to see that housing construction and the building of cultural-personal and social projects is stable and that all plans are fulfilled unconditionally.

In short, concern for comprehensive development of the village and spiritual growth of farmers is today's demand for every party member, let alone manager. Can a farm manager or party organization secretary be at ease if there are not even conditions here to view a movie? Alas, such facts still exist. The heads of ministries and departments and the party, Soviet and economic entities are obligated to do everything to see that these measures are carried out promptly.

The personal subsidiary farm is an important source for increasing the procurement of food products. Much has been done in recent years to stimulate this, and these matters must continue to be given proper attention.

Execution of the tasks set for agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex depends directly on the level of party management. This was emphasized by CPSU General Secretary, Comrade S. V. Ghermenko in speeches at the February and April CPSU CC plenums. The demands of the time are truly great and complex. They can be fulfilled only through joint efforts in assuring uniformity of organizational, ideological and economic work. This is within the capability of party rayons and the primary party organizations of collectives.

The forms and periods of party management at the agency vary. These party committees which do not substitute for or duplicate Soviet and economic entities, which take account of their opinion, which support and encourage their initiative and creative abilities, which influence the state of affairs through party sectors, which increase the fighting spirit of primary party organizations and which are concerned for the cadres and for increasing their productivity work productively. Meanwhile we must resolutely eliminate negative habits, overcome lassitude and reject everything that retards progress.

The personnel represent the chief concern of party organizations.

Much has been done to strengthen kolkhozes and sovkhozes with administrative cadres, but there still are deficiencies and mistakes in this area. The quality make-up of farm managers, especially in education, still does not fully meet modern demands. Poor work is being done with the cadre reserve. For this reason random people without organizing abilities, the proper education or the ability to manage are at times promoted to farm managers. There still are many instances where some farm managers have worked for several decades with no apparent results.

Such circumstances require a reinforcement of party raykom attention to the selection and work of the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. The managers' responsibility for the state of affairs on the farm must be increased and in case the production level has not risen for a number of years, the economic system is not growing stronger and the normal psychological microclimate is not provided in the collective, such a manager and specialist should be rejected.

Almost half of the fourth year of the present Five-Year Plan is behind us. Its beginning inspires the hope that one more step forward will be taken. The wintering of cattle concluded rather well on the whole and grazing is being conducted in an organized manner although, to tell the truth, not everything is going smoothly here. In some rayons the milk yield per cow still is lower than in the corresponding period of last year. More attention must be given to grazing and there must be thorough, thoughtful care of the herd.

Spring planting essentially was conducted in the best agrotechnical time periods, but everyone knows that the end result is determined not by results of some one period but by the entire set of measures. Therefore concern must be shown everywhere for caring for each land area and all demands of farming practices must be fulfilled completely. Now it is necessary to prepare intensively everywhere for fodder production, for taking in the harvest and for other work. We cannot relax. To the contrary, we must concentrate all efforts on seeing that the good beginning to this year crowns the farmers' efforts with the best results. It is not only our common duty but a matter of honor to fulfill plans of the present year and of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan and socialist pledges.

Participating in the discussion period were V. K. Kubilyus, first secretary of the Kretingskiy Party Raykom; E. A. Misyunas, chairman of the Kapsukskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association Soviet; P. A. Gryaznov, chairman of the Za Mir Kolkhoz of Shal'chininskiy Rayon; Yu. A. Bazis, first secretary of the Varenskiy Party Raykom; B. I. Poshkus, director of the Lithuanian Agricultural Economics Scientific Research Institute; B. I. Malyauskas, director of the Piktupenay Sovkhoz of Shilutski Rayon; G. I. Zabarauskas, chief of the Ionishkis SMU [Construction-Installation Administration]; A. A. Bubnis, chairman of the Prenayskiy Rayon

Agroindustrial Association Soviet; R. A. Saplinskene, chief economist of the Tauragnay Kolkhoz of Utenskiy Rayon; A. A. Adiklis, manager of the Selkhoztekhnika Production Association of Skudasskiy Rayon; and B. K. Kasputis, director of the Horticultural Sovkhoz of Kayshyadorskiy Rayon.

"This conference," emphasized republic Council of Ministers Chairman R. Songayla in conclusion, "broadly analyzed the experience gained in the work of agroindustrial complex services and made valuable suggestions for further strengthening the economic system of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for increasing the output of agricultural products on this basis, and for fulfilling the tasks set in the Food Program. We are sure that farmers of Soviet Lithuania will successfully fulfill socialist pledges made for the present year of the Five-Year Plan thanks to skillful management and a further strengthening of production and labor discipline and the responsibility of every element for the assigned work sector and for end results. In wishing them good success, at the same time we wish to turn attention to very important tasks of this period: attention to the care of plantings must be strengthened; the advantages of cattle pasturage for improving the productivity of stock must be used in the best way possible; and we must prepare promptly and carefully for fodder production and the harvest.

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## REGIONAL

### LATVIAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES APK PROBLEMS

#### B. K. Pugo Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 May 84 pp 1

[Text] A broad range of questions connected with implementation of the Food Program and intensification of agricultural production was discussed at a republic economic conference on problems of the agro-industrial complex, which was held on 25 May in Riga at the House of Political Enlightenment of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Attending it were first secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms and rayon agro-industrial associations, scientists, supervisors and economists of economic organs, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises and organizations serving them and agricultural production innovators.

The conference was opened with an opening address by B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

"As you all know, an all-union economic conference on problems of the agro-industrial complex was held in the latter part of March in Moscow," B. K. Pugo said. "It discussed the progress in implementation of the Food Program and the current questions connected with it, which are of vitally important significance for the entire country.

"In his opening address, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set forth the essence of the tasks facing party organizations and workers of the agro-industrial complex and gave precise instructions regarding the basic directions of their activity. The conference noted that the Food Program, which was developed by the party, is being implemented stage by stage.

"This can also be seen in the example of our republic. During the past year, the planned tasks for the sale of agricultural production to the state were not only fulfilled but also noticeably exceeded. As a whole 11 percent more of it was produced than on the average in a year in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Compared with 1982, the volume of production and purchases of all basic animal husbandry and plant growing products was increased. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses was substantially strengthened. According to last year's results, we did not have unprofitable farms.

"By consolidating the emerging positive trends, agricultural workers are also successfully fulfilling the established tasks this year.

"The Buro of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee believes, however," B. K. Pugo noted, "that what was achieved is only a beginning of great work. The production potential created in kolkhozes and sovkhoses is still being used far from fully. The activity of some party, soviet and economic organs with respect to the development of agricultural production and implementation of the Food Program is still being poorly tied in with the solution of key problems of agricultural economy.

"Not all labor collectives have achieved an atmosphere of insistence on high standards and strictness in sensible use of land, equipment and material and manpower resources and in fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

"Agricultural workers today are faced with the task of making much greater gains in production of agricultural products, achieving greater results with lesser expenditures by improving economic activity and reducing production costs. In the opinion of the Buro of the Central Committee, the republic has a real possibility for conducting affairs in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses at a much higher level, for obtaining more substantial yields, for raising milk yields and the weight of livestock being fattened, for increasing labor productivity and for reducing production costs.

"The main path to achieving that which was outlined is by accelerating the shift of agriculture to tracks of intensive development and by considerably raising the return on the potential created in kolkhozes and sovkhoses." B. K. Pugo drew the attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs to the necessity of decisively improving the activity of rayon agro-industrial associations, raising the level of all economic work, broadly introducing cost accounting and collective contract and using other economic levers.

Here it was stressed that for raykoms as organs of political leadership to be occupied with economy, means, first of all, to be occupied with people who manage the economy. The main thing here is to strive so that all links of the agro-industrial complex are headed by competent, skilled and ideologically mature workers, possessing economic methods of management and capable of conducting production at a contemporary level.

"It is necessary to improve the style and methods of work more energetically and purposefully, develop the initiative and enterprise of personnel and raise their responsibility for assigned work.

"Party committees and primary party organizations of all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex must constantly occupy themselves with questions of strengthening discipline, order and organization. They must intensify party influence at decisive sectors of production, especially there where work is performed on the basis of a collective contract.

"It is also extremely important to persistently and consistently implement specific measures aimed at reducing labor expenditures and the use of material resources, especially of fuel and lubricants.

"Here, if one is to speak briefly, is the range of questions which require special attention of party organizations and soviet and economic organs and which are being presented by the Buro of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee for your consideration.

"The Buro of the Central Committee believes," B. K. Pugo said in conclusion, "that a deep and concerned exchange of views at the present conference will contribute to further raising of efficiency of the republic's entire agro-industrial complex and successful fulfillment of the country's Food Program."

A report on the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic in raising the economic efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, which ensue from the instructions by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as expressed in his address at the all-union economic conference on problems of the agro-industrial complex, was delivered by V. A. Chemm, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The conference was addressed by Yu. A. Yanek, council chairman of the Liyepayskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association; Ya. P. Karklin'sh, director of the Tsesvayne breeding plant; N. I. Kaftaylov, minister of construction of the Latvian SSR; A. P. Bril', minister of agriculture of the Latvian SSR; V. A. Abolinya, chief economist of the sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSR in Bauskiy Rayon; P. N. Belokurov, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture of the Latvian SSR; O. Ya. Karklin', chairman of the Latvian Republic Association of Interkholkhoz Construction Organizations; A. K. Berg-Bergman, manager of the Latvian Republic Office of the USSR Gosbank; A. A. Kalnyn'sh, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; S. E. Vannakh, minister of the meat and dairy industry of the Latvian SSR; V. F. Rymashevskiy, first secretary of the Saldusskiy Raykom; V. G. Stroganov, director of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Farming and Economics of Agriculture; I. L. Brauers, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Talsinskiy Rayon; Ya. A. Lapshe, chairman of the republic Latsel'khozkhimiya Association [Agricultural Chemical Supply]; D. P. Gegers, manager of the Yekabpilsskiy Rayon Sel'khoztekhnika; and M. L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan of the Latvian SSR.

The speakers emphasized the important significance of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Food Program that was adopted by it, which were an important stimulus for the dynamic development of agriculture and the substantial changes that have occurred in farming and livestock breeding. It was noted with great satisfaction that the new methods for the management of the agrarian sector and improvement of its economic mechanism beneficially influence the final results of production output. The economic indicators of farms have improved and questions of social construction in the rural area are being solved in a more purposeful manner. In speaking about all of this, the speakers cited specific figures and facts, which graphically confirmed the expressed positions.

At the same time, the speakers devoted their main attention not on the achievements but on the unsolved tasks, errors and difficulties which are encountered in the course of implementing the Food Program and on the ways of eliminating shortcomings. The necessity was stressed of raising the standard of farming to a qualitatively new stage, which meets the requirements of modern agricultural production and the tasks of its intensification.

An extensive, thorough discussion was held at the conference on ways to raise the productivity of livestock breeding. Improvement of pedigree stockbreeding work, perfection of labor organization on the basis of broad introduction of the brigade method in this sector and much closer attention to the questions of selection, placement and education of personnel--this is what is most important, the conference stressed, in ensuring a stable successes.

A subject of serious discussion were the problems connected with development of new methods in the management of agricultural production and interrelationships of partners in the various links of rayon agro-industrial associations [RAPO] and elimination of interdepartmental barriers. It was stated that although a certain positive experience has been accumulated, much still has to be done here so that the new system of supervision over the agrarian sector would achieve maximum efficiency.

Much attention was devoted to the paramount tasks that face party organizations and soviet organs in the matter of practical implementation of the Food Program and the style and methods of their work.

The speakers were unanimous in appraising the present state of the republic's agriculture and its potential possibilities. These possibilities are great. The path toward intensification of all sectors of agricultural production will help in realizing them.

In conclusion an address was delivered by B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the conference adopted with enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Participating in the work of the conference were Comrades E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, A. E. Ikaunnek, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, A. K. Zitmanis and E. M. Ozols as well as deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR and A. F. Kalinkin, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee.

#### V. A. Chemm Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] "Comrades! Communists and workers of Soviet Latvia in comparing their thoughts and deeds with the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent



plenums of the Party Central Committee are directing their efforts and creative labor enthusiasm toward successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist pledges of the current year--1984--and of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole," V. A. Chemm said in his report.

"The essence of the tasks facing party organizations and workers in the national economy on important questions in fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Food Program are clearly set forth in speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The instructions and demands in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speeches also fully apply to workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex.

"For fulfilling the tasks of the party and of the Food Program we have a sufficient number of highly skilled specialists and workers of mass professions, the necessary material and technical base and other resources. Today, it is necessary that we, as described in a report at the all-union economic conference on problems of the agro-industrial complex by M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, increase our attention to intensification. It is required that we accelerate conversion to primarily intensive factors of economic growth and new management methods.

"We are faced with the task of making much greater gains in the production of grain, industrial and other crops and in ensuring the population with food-stuffs and, above all, with meat, milk, fruits and vegetables. The CPSU Central Committee stresses that one of the main ways for achieving that which was outlined by the party is through all possible intensification of agricultural production. For this purpose it is not only necessary to improve the organizational measures of supervision but also to raise the level of economic thought of our personnel.

"In the time since the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," the reporter noted, "the material and technical base of agriculture in the republic has considerably strengthened. A total of R1,364 million or 32 percent of all capital investments were directed toward developing the entire complex of its work. This is 17 percent more than in the first 3 years of the past five-year plan. The technical reequipping of agriculture on the basis of more powerful equipment was continued. Power-generating capacities in the rural area were increased by 16 percent and the capital and power-worker ratio by 17 percent. The level of specialization and concentration in the basic sectors of agriculture was raised. Special attention was devoted in the republic during the past period to strengthening the economy of inefficient kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to constructing sociocultural and consumer projects in the rural area. New settlers moved into new houses with an overall area of nearly 1 million m<sup>2</sup>, which is 1.5-fold more than in a comparable period of the past five-year plan. Children's preschool institutions for 4,800 children, schools, stores, municipal service projects and other facilities were opened.

"As a result of strengthening the production potential of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, reequipping agriculture on the basis of new equipment, land improvement and chemicalization of agriculture and intense work of all workers



of the agro-industrial complex and sponsoring city enterprises and organizations, it was possible not only to overcome the consequences of unfavorable weather conditions of the past several years but also to achieve an increase in the gross agricultural output.

"During 3 years of the five-year plan, an average of R1,697 million worth of gross agricultural output was produced annually, which exceeds the corresponding indicator of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 6 percent. Moreover, the entire increase was ensured by increased labor productivity.

"Realization of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has made it possible to substantially strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Combined profitability has reached 29 percent. The overall amount of profits of kolkhozes and sovkhoses totaled R431.3 million. Last year, an absolute majority of rayons fulfilled and overfulfilled the state purchase plan for all types of agricultural production. Rihzskiy Rayon as a whole and many kolkhozes and sovkhoses were able to make up for the indebtedness as regards the delivery of agricultural production to the state and fulfilled the plans for selling them in 3 years of the five-year plan. The efforts of workers of the republic were deservedly appraised, and for the work results in 1983 the Latvian SSR was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

"The main task of the entire agro-industrial complex now consists of using the developed favorable conditions and the good frame of mind of collectives to consolidate the outlined success and by fully using all reserves and possibilities to increase the output of agricultural products and thereby make a worthy contribution to the realization of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We have all possibilities for this.

"However, favorable conditions for strengthening the economy are not being used efficiently everywhere. As yet there are many farms where productivity of the fields and sections is still increasing slowly, return on capital investments is low and equipment productivity is rising poorly. This, as a rule, occurs on farms where the role of economic factors, correlation in the growth of labor productivity and wages and recovery of capital investments is belittled, where control over the expenditure of funds has been relaxed and a lack of interest in cost accounting is manifested.

"Thus, if Rihzskiy, Dagavpilaskiy, Kraslavskiy, Rezeknenskiy, Ogrskiy, Yekabpilaskiy and Lielupskiy rayons increased the output of gross agricultural production in 1983 to the average volume of the 10th Five-Year Plan by more than 15 percent, then Ludzenskiy Rayon even reduced it and Balvskiy, Aluksnenskiy, Yelgavskiy and Talsinskiy rayons increased it only by 1-6 percent. The yield on capital compared with 1980 was reduced by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Aluksnenskiy, Tsesiski and Gulbenskiy rayons as well as by the farms of the Latvian Poultry Raising Industry Administration [latvptitseprom] and the Zveroprom [Animal Husbandry Industrial Association].

"Economic conditions for cost accounting activity have now been established for every kolkhoz and sovkhos. Nevertheless, it was shown in 1983 that some

supervisors of farms and even of rayon agro-industrial associations consider it possible by raising prices and increases to cover certain mismanagement and obtain profits even during reduction of production output. There is no way that the results of production and financial activity can be recognized as satisfactory of the Alsviki, Liyesma, Rushona, Nereta, Zaube and some other sovkhoses which ended last year with low profitability.

"For the purpose of improving the state of affairs, the responsibility of supervisors for fulfilling state deliveries in all quantitative and qualitative indicators should be raised and the work of farms and enterprises, which have failed to meet tasks and socialist pledges, should be placed under party control.

"The Food Program," the speaker noted further, "devotes a special place to accelerated development of grain production. Extremely responsible tasks as regards its production were set for the Latvian SSR: the average annual gross collection of grain must exceed 2 million t. Despite the fact that grain production has somewhat increased in 1983, the plan was not fulfilled for 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. As a result, kolkhoses and sovkhoses are able to satisfy the needs of public livestock breeding in grain fodder by only 50 percent, which restrains the rate of growth of livestock and poultry productivity.

"We must constantly concern ourselves about increasing grain production, achieve considerable growth in the per hectare yield of the grain field and to bring it to an average of 27-28 quintals in the republic. To solve the protein problem it is necessary to expand the sowing of pulse crops to 60,000 ha.

"The main reserve for increasing gross collection of grain today is by raising the yield through strict observance of all methods of agricultural practices, disseminating new promising varieties and introducing the experience of leading farms in production. Last year, 32 kolkhoses and sovkhoses obtained a grain yield of more than 30 quintals per ha, and the Tervete, Padom'yu Latviya, Lachplesis and Straume more than 40 quintals. At the same time, 52 farms collected less than 14 quintals per ha.

"Party organizations, ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and rayon agro-industrial associations must intensify insistence on complete preservation of grain crops, not allow their use for other purposes and raykoms must regard every case of utilization of grain crops not for their intended purpose as a gross violation of party and state discipline.

"In 1983, kolkhoses and sovkhoses as a whole successfully coped with the production and sale of sugar beets and flax fiber to the state. At the same time, party organizations of kolkhoses and sovkhoses must intensify control over raising the yield on farms which have failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the sale of these crops to the state and permitted their unprofitableness.

"The low yield of potatoes is a cause of special alarm. In 3 years, it totaled an average of only 128 quintals per ha. The task consists of increasing the average yield to last year by 30-35 percent and bringing it to an average of at

least 170 quintals per ha. In vegetable growing it is not only necessary to ensure gross production, but also the variety in accordance with the planned tasks.

"In March 1982, a plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee examined the question 'On the Tasks of the Party Organization of the Republic in Further Strengthening the Fodder Base for Increasing Production of Animal Husbandry Products in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress,'" V. A. Chemm continued. "Much has been done to solve it. As a result, the affairs in livestock breeding have improved.

"This year, the task is set of not only increasing the production of fodder as compared to last year, but, most importantly, of improving its quality and variety. Therefore, we must organize the carrying out of the entire complex of measures aimed at raising the yield of fodder crops and ensure their timely collection and processing for wintering everywhere of at least 16 quintals of fodder units for every conventional head of cattle, as provided in the assumed socialist pledges.

"The organizational and political work of party organizations, soviet organs, economic supervisors and specialists must be subordinated to fulfillment of this most important task. This will make it possible also in the future to consolidate the established positive change in the growth of productivity of public livestock breeding on the basis of sound feeding, seeking new forms and methods of labor organization and introducing scientific achievements and leading practices in production and thereby to multiply the achieved results."

In dwelling further on the question of raising efficiency in the use of reclaimed land, the reporter stressed that kolkhozes and sovkhoses receive two-thirds of all plant growing production from it. "However, along with leading farms, which have been constantly obtaining stable high yields, there are also many of those which have been raising extremely low harvests every year, including on the reclaimed land. Thus, the Istra, Launderi and Birzgale sovkhoses and the Vetslaytsene kolkhoz in Aluksnenskiy Rayon obtained only 12 quintals of grain per ha last year and the Ludza and Istalena sovkhoses in Ludzenskiy Rayon, the Kom'yauniyetis sovkhos in Rezeknenskiy Rayon obtained only 45 quintals of potatoes.

"The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the role and significance of the reclaimed land in raising soil productivity, intensifying its utilization and increasing gross collection of agricultural crops, but the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry and land reclamation and water resources have failed to adopt proper measures aimed at using the entire potential of the reclaimed land efficiently and raykoms and primary party organizations have failed to implement proper control over fulfillment of the Central Committee's decisions.

"Raykoms, the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry and land reclamation and water resources, rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses must put the use of reclaimed land in order on every farm without delay.

"The questions of development of livestock breeding," V. A. Chemm said further, "as a leading sector of agriculture in the republic, are constantly in the center of attention of party, soviet and economic organs."

"In 1983, the output of basic animal husbandry products increased compared with the preceding year as well as with the average annual level of the 10th Five-Year Plan. All plans for selling them were overfulfilled. The increase in the output of production was basically achieved by increasing livestock productivity."

"A task is set before kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic this year of obtaining an average milk yield per cow of at least 3,000 kg and of ensuring daily average weight increments of cattle that are being fattened of at least 650 g and of hogs 450 g. It is planned to achieve a marketable weight of young cattle of 400-420 kg and of hogs 105 kg. The fact that these tasks are realistic is testified by the examples of leading farms and leading workers."

The report then analyzed in detail the state of affairs in milk production. In so doing it was stressed that the republic has enough reserves for increasing its production and, first of all, by raising productivity of the cows, improving work connected with reproduction of public herds, increasing efficiency in milk production on an industrial basis and raising its quality.

"The republic has carried out certain work aimed at increasing the production of meat. Last year, its production increased by 24,100 t or 12 percent to the average level of the 10th Five-Year Plan."

"To fulfill the assigned tasks as regards increasing meat production and most rapid overcoming of poor weather consequences of the past several years, additional measures were adopted for increasing it, first of all, by accelerated development of hog breeding and its conversion to an industrial basis."

"The carried out work makes it possible today to successfully fulfill the state meat marketing plans. For the further growth of its production it is necessary to use all reserves more efficiently and persistently. They, first of all, are increasing the average daily weight increments of livestock by better organization of labor and utilization of fodder, putting things in order on the farms, raising the marketable weight, especially of young livestock, and improving the quality of livestock being sold."

"In the future, the growth of meat production in the republic must be basically achieved through accelerated development of cattle, further specialization and concentration of hog breeding and efficient production of poultry meat. Concentrated fodder from state resources must be primarily used for more intensive sectors--hog and poultry breeding--and beef production must be oriented toward own fodder base."

"For intensive development of livestock breeding and raising its efficiency, it is necessary to improve conditions of labor, daily life and rest of farm and complex workers in a planned manner and to raise their material and moral interest in improving their work results."



"The problems of the agro-industrial complex," V. A. Chenn continued, "are in the center of attention of the party and the government and all workers of our country. An enormous production potential has been accumulated in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The paramount task is to improve the use of all capacities and resources, strengthen the weak links, utilize the existing funds in an optimal manner and improve their structure.

"As a result of increased purchasing prices for individual agricultural products, introduction of differentiated prices for livestock and milk according to farm zones and setting of increases to purchasing prices for production that was sold to the state above the average annual level, which was achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and for production being sold to the state by low profitability and unprofitable farms, and as a result of the intense labor of rural workers, the profitability of production has grown considerably. All farms have ended the year with a profit and there are no longer any unprofitable farms in the republic.

"However, marketing of some types of agricultural production was still unprofitable, which makes it necessary to give serious thought to the state of affairs on individual farms, to the condition of their economic work and to introduction of cost accounting and a system of economy and thrift." The increased role of the economic service of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which is urged to become a genuine tool of sensible and diligent management, was emphasized in this connection.

The report further analyzed in detail the work of industrial sectors, which are linked with service to agriculture, and of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex that are serving the rural area. It was noted in particular that not all capacities of processing enterprises are being fully used yet. The rate of production modernization is insufficient, many of the produced goods are of poor quality, the packaging does not meet contemporary requirements and instances of irregular supply of production to consumers are permitted. Individual industrial enterprises are not fulfilling their tasks for the production of spare parts for tractors, combines, agricultural machines and motor vehicles. The system of intraorganizational control of ministries and departments as regards handing over and receiving agricultural production requires improvement.

Rayon agro-industrial associations, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomsel'khoztekhnika] must devote close attention to the development of agricultural service enterprises and to the increase in the volume of their work, especially in the economically poor farms, and reduce the service costs compared to those performed by kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves.

In speaking further about the activity of rayon agro-industrial associations, the reporter noted that they have created favorable conditions for a more complete utilization of the production and economic potential and improvement of interrelations of agriculture with other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Councils of rayon agro-industrial associations are becoming effective organs in coordinating the activity of all agro-industrial [agroprom] links. However, lying ahead are the questions of simplifying the management system and ensuring complexity in the management of the economic mechanism of the entire agro-industrial complex.



Science is called upon to play an increasingly greater role under the conditions of transition to intensive methods in the management of production in all links of the agro-industrial complex. The republic has developed a rational system of economic management with consideration of local conditions, has promising varieties of agricultural crops and conducts pedigree stockbreeding work. Scientists have done much in improving management of the agro-industrial complex on the rayon level. However, there are still many unsolved questions in selection and seed growing, pedigree stockbreeding and in the development of problems of production intensification and economic mechanism improvement, and some scientific developments do not find practical application.

Turning then to questions of capital construction, the reporter noted in particular that capital investments in the amount of R1,334,700,000 were assimilated during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. At the same time, some sovkhoses and kolkhoses have failed to fulfill their assimilation plans. First of all, this applies to the farms in Balvskiy, Aluksnenskiy and Tukumskiy rayons. Bottlenecks in capital construction have not been eliminated. Specifically, there is a shortage of materials, funds are not fully and regularly supplied with goods and not enough materials are allocated for conducting capital repairs to agricultural buildings and structures.

"In the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at a meeting with staff workers of the Party Central committee," V. A. Cherny said further, "it was especially emphasized that the solution of tasks facing the country directly depends on raising the level of party leadership. This also fully applies to the implementation of the Food Program. Life makes increasing higher demands, first of all, to primary party organizations, which are the political nucleus of rural labor collectives. How fully the possibilities, which were opened before us by party and government decisions, are used will depend to a great extent on their involvement and initiative.

"For party committees to be occupied with economy," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said, "means, first of all, to be occupied with people who manage the economy."

"In rayons it is necessary to achieve so that all responsible sectors are headed by people who are politically mature, competent and have organizational skills and, of course, a feeling of innovation. Today is the time to appraise supervisors not on the basis of their words but on the basis of their deeds. This will, of course, yield positive results and will have an effect on responsibility and fulfillment discipline, and in the final analysis will raise the level of all agro-industrial work and other spheres of the national economy."

In speaking of the present situation, the reporter noted that this year's weather conditions have made it possible to conduct spring field work within brief periods of time, on a high agrotechnical level and with good organization and discipline of labor. It is the task of party organizations, supervisors and specialists of kolkhoses and sovkhoses and all rural workers not to relax their attention to the care for crops and to make good preparations for conducting fodder procurement and harvesting, and thereby to ensure absolute fulfillment of plans for the gross collection of all crops.

V. A. Chemm stated in conclusion:

"Permit me to express my firm confidence that party committees, soviet organs, ministries and departments, scientists-agriculturists and supervisors and specialists of kolkhozes, soykhozes and enterprises of other sectors of the agro-industrial complex will multiply their efforts in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR Food Program. There is no doubt that rural workers will achieve successes in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges of 1984 and will thereby make a worthy contribution to the solution of the main task--the further raising of the well-being of the Soviet people."

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## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN CP CC BURO ON REGIONAL PARTY, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 84 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM article: "In the Georgian CP CC: A Comprehensive Approach and Systems Analysis"]

[Text] The Georgian CP CC Buro examined the question "Results of the Meetings of Buro Secretaries and Members and Chiefs of Georgian CP CC Departments with the Heads of the Republic's Regions on a Systems Analysis of the Work of Party Obkoms, Gorkoms and Raykoms for 1983." The resolution which was adopted notes that in conformity with a similar decree of the Georgian CP CC Buro dated 29 March 1983 about results of meetings for 1982, the CC departments together with the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Sovprof [trade union council], the Komsomol CC, People's Control Committee, and republic ministries and departments conducted certain work to implement the suggestions, questions and problems raised at meetings of CC secretaries with the leaders of the republic's regions.

These meetings received broad support and approval of the party-economic elite and became an important measure for a comprehensive approach to a systems analysis of the work by management entities of the republic's regions. There is a businesslike, interested exchange of information here. There is a detailed analysis of the state of affairs in each autonomous republic, oblast, city and rayon, many burning issues of party-political and social-economic life are resolved, and specific tasks are assigned with consideration of specific local conditions, with the primary attention of party committees focused on such tasks.

Based on results of 1983 meetings with the heads of the republic's regions, 394 (54.4 percent) of the 723 suggestions, questions and problems raised were resolved positively, 87 (12.2 percent) were resolved partially, and 242 (33.4 percent) are in the process of implementation. All party committees were informed of results at the reaction to the questions raised.

Special decrees of the Georgian CP CC Buro and secretaries were adopted based on results of the analysis. In particular, in accordance with a decree on problems of the city of Chiatura and the Chiatura Basin, additional measures were carried out to accelerate the social-economic development of this region, to expand production, and to construct or renovate facilities having

social-everyday purposes. Already last year this allowed a growth in rates of industrial production by 1.3 percent, although previously a 2.1 percent reduction had been planned.

This year the practice of systems analysis and a discussion of its results saw further improvement. The processes and trends occurring in regions and the suggestions and problems raised last year at meetings of CC secretaries with heads of regions began to be generalized more thoroughly. Bureau members and the chiefs of Georgian CP CC departments took part along with the secretaries in examining results of the 1982 analysis. The meetings defined up to 600 questions, suggestions and problems requiring resolution.

The active participation of all CC departments, republic management entities, ministries, departments, and territorial groups in accomplishing a systems analysis helps further improve the forms and methods of territorial and sectorial control and an improvement in contacts of party garkoms and raykoms with republic ministries and departments.

Along with this, data of the systems analysis help preserve continuity of leadership and help new workers promptly join in the work and become familiar with the state of affairs in the city or rayon and with existing problems and difficulties. This is of special significance if we consider that 15-18 percent of the secretaries, 18-20 percent of party garkom and raykom department chiefs, 16-17 percent of instructor and inspector personnel of the Georgian CP CC, or more than 150 specially assigned workers are replaced on an average for the year. Systems analysis is of great help to responsible workers of the Georgian CP CC in preparing materials for CC plenums and bureaus and when going on TDV, and it contributes to a considerable reduction in document turnover and in the amount and scope of information requested by local areas.

The survey notes the active participation of territorial groups set up under the Georgian CP CC instructors in carrying out the systems analysis, which contributed to a comprehensive study of the state of affairs in regions, to the assurance of uniformity of organizational, ideological-indoctrination and economic work, and to a coordination of efforts by CC departments and the republic's management entities in resolving current problems of the social-economic development of cities and rayons.

Meanwhile the Georgian CP CC noted that the systems analysis work requires further improvement. There are instances of a superficial, formal approach to the study of processes occurring in regions and to an evaluation of the state of affairs. Existing capabilities and resources must be considered more comprehensively in drawing up recommendations and raising questions and problems requiring solution.

A resolution was made to send out the list of questions and problems raised at meetings of bureau secretaries and members and chiefs of Georgian CP CC departments with the heads of cities and rayons based on results of the systems analysis to appropriate addressees under strict party control for the necessary steps to be taken.

The Georgian CP CC assigned party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to make effective use of the systems analysis for a further improvement in the style, forms and methods of party management of all spheres of life and for concentrating efforts on attaining high end results in social-economic and cultural development in the 11th Five-Year Plan, guided by directions of CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade K. U. Chernenko about assuring a uniformity of ideological, organizational and economic work; and to draw up and implement specific measures to carry out the recommendations and proposals expressed at meetings with bureau secretaries and members and the chiefs of Georgian CP CC departments.

It was proposed that party committees perform a systems analysis of the work of primary party organizations to assure uniformity of organizational, ideological-indoctrination and economic work with consideration of their features and specific character.

It was taken into consideration that:

--Georgian CP CC departments together with departments of the GSSR Council of Ministers are taking steps to adopt a systems analysis of the work of republic ministries and departments, and the Georgian Sovprof is doing the same for republic committees of sectorial trade unions;

--Departments of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and republic Council of Ministers together with the Georgian CP CC Organizational Party Work Department are concluding a full-scale analysis of the work of city and rayon soviets and their ispelkoms as an appendix to the systems analyses of party committees, and the GSSR Komsomol CC and KKK [People's Control Committee] already have adopted this practice for evaluating the work of Komsomol and people's control city and rayon committees.

The heads of republic ministries and departments must carry out additional steps to activate the work of their representatives as part of territorial groups, broadly inform them about the state of affairs in regions for the directions they handle, and hear regular accounts and information about work being performed.

The mass media have been told to provide broad coverage of the work of party committees to assure uniformity of organizational, ideological-indoctrination and economic work, and widely draw on leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers, scientists, and specialists in party organizational development for appearances in the press, on television and on radio.

The Georgian CP CC also outlined other specific political and organizational measures for a further improvement in the practice of systems analysis of the work of party, soviet and trade union entities, for improving its methodology, and for eradicating deficiencies in this matter.

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## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN CP CC BUREAU ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian CP CC Bureau and Secretariat examined a number of issues of economic construction and an improvement in economic management.

After discussing the progress in fulfilling resolutions of the 18th Georgian CP CC Plenum (1975), which advanced tasks of a further development of public animal husbandry for republic party organizations, the Georgian CP CC Bureau pointed out serious deficiencies in organization of breeding work on farms of Iardzhaanskiy Rayon and the zone of the city of Tskhaltubo.

The republic's party, soviet and economic entities were assigned to examine the question of personal responsibility of persons who committed crude violations in this matter of importance for the development of animal husbandry. The State Committee of Agricultural Production was assigned the task of developing and implementing a specific program for a radical reorganization of the republic's breeding service and attaining an improvement in effectiveness of work by specialized farms.

It was recommended that there be a comprehensive increase in the role and significance of the councils of agro-industrial associations and that the reserves existing in each region for improving this work be sought and activated.

Measures were approved for concentrating efforts to attain the best end results in the republic's social-economic development for 1984-1985. The decree which was adopted emphasized the need for further improvement in the work of production complexes, working groups and commissions; a strict division of the functions of party, soviet and economic entities; the elimination of parallelism and duplication in their work; strict regulation of conferences and sessions which are held; and rational use of work time.

At a session of the Georgian CP CC Bureau attention was directed to a coordination of the work of the republic's controlling entities in order to impose proper state order in the organization of inspections and audits. Note was taken of the high effectiveness of full-scale inspections allowing a detailed

look at the state of affairs, directing attention to the most important issues, and drawing up thoroughly conceived recommendations for remedying existing deficiencies.

The Georgian CP CC Buro and the republic Council of Ministers adopted the decree "Measures for Accelerating the Operational Status of Sections of the Tbilisi Subway Under Construction up to the Residential Areas of Qldani and Varketili."

After examining results of the discussion in republic primary party organizations of the Georgian CP CC letter on stepping up the fight against misappropriations of socialist property, bribery and speculation, the CC bure task note of the high activeness of party and Komsomol members and workers, who unanimously supported the Georgian Communist Party's course toward strengthening socialist discipline. It was deemed advisable for the heads of ministries and departments to give a regular account of work being done to assure reliable safekeeping of socialist property and to step up the fight against negative phenomena before the Georgian CP CC Buro and Secretariat and the republic Council of Ministers.

A resolution of the Georgian CP CC and republic Council of Ministers was adopted about preparing GSSR educational institutions of vocational-technical education for the 1984-1985 academic year.

The Georgian CP CC Buro discussed and supported the initiative of the GSSR Gosstab on improving the effectiveness of work for economy and thrift in the national economy. It was pointed out that the progressive work form being developed by Gosstab will permit better coordination of conditions for consumption of physical resources, the inclusion of industrial wastes in the economic turnover, and a reduction in above-norm reserves of commodity stocks.

The Georgian CP CC Secretariat made a positive appraisal of proposals by the GSSR Ministry of Rural Construction to reduce administrative-management expenses and reinforce material incentives for workers of the ministry staff for attaining high end results.

After examining instances of a violation of state accounting discipline in capital construction, the Georgian CP CC Secretariat directed the attention of party committees and the heads of ministries and departments especially to the need to increase the responsibility of economic managers for validity of accounting data, and the need for strict observance of existing procedures for submitting information to statistical entities.

The Georgian Communist Party Abkhaz and South Osetian obkoms, the Tbilisi, Poti and Rustavi gorkoms, and the Akhalkalakskiy, Mtskhotskiy and Imeretzhikhskiy rayons were assigned to examine the question of party liability of appointed persons guilty of violations of state accounting discipline.

Sessions of the Georgian CP CC Buro and Secretariat also examined other problems of the republic's sociopolitical and social-economic life.

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN CC PUBLIC OPINION CENTER SURVEYS READERS' LETTERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Irina Inoveli: "Criterion--the People's Opinion"]

[Text] In his pre-election speech, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted: "Expansion of the people's level of information about the real state of affairs and publicity in the work of Party and Soviet institutions is of paramount importance for the further development of the democratic bases of Soviet government."

Over the last more than 10 years which have elapsed since the acceptance of the well-known Central Committee CPSU resolution according to the Tbilisi Party Organization, the course taken in the republic to ensure broad publicity of the restoration of Leninist standards of life and the strengthening of government discipline and order in all spheres of public life each year requires its own logical expansion and consolidation that, in particular, is finding confirmation in the constantly strengthening dialogue with the public. The more that people know about the essence of socio-economic processes going on in the republic, the more correctly and maturely they judge them, the more actively they display their civic position and the more willingly they join in the fight for introduction of proper governmental order everywhere and in everything.

Evidence of this is the work done by the Center for the Polling, Prognostication and Formation of Public Opinion with the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party and its constantly developing and deepening bond with the populace that the mail coming in here eloquently reflects. In the past year, the Center has received 1,600 letters; this is eight times more than in 1982. Besides quantity, no less interesting are the socio-demographic characteristics of the letters coming into the Center.

Only 18 percent of them contain requests of a personal nature. This means that on the average over 80 persons out of a 100 who wrote letters to the Center raise various questions which have public significance. In addition, this fact is quite characteristic of the constantly growing civic and social activity of the populace.

The Party's avant-garde role is also reflected in the Center's mail: the overwhelming majority of the letters' authors are members or member candidates of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The letters' authors are broken down by social membership in the following way: 16.7 percent are workers, 17.4 percent are kolchozniks, 36.8 percent are professional people and 21.3 percent are retirees.

It should be noted that men are significantly more active civically than women (69.6 percent and 30.4 percent, respectively) and that urban inhabitants are more active than rural--72 percent of the Center's letters are from 13 of the republic's largest cities, four-fifths of them being sent by Tbilisi residents. Apart from cities, the correspondence originates from 54 of the republic's rayons. A small number of letters have also come from outside of the republic.

Finally, the last feature of the socio-demographic analysis of the Center's letters: 78 percent of the total number of letters were sent by individual authors, 10 collectively and 11 anonymously.

Before generalizing the comments, proposals and wishes contained in the Center's letters and appraisals made of the various parts of public life work on the introduction of model governmental order and on the struggle for strengthening socialist law, it is advisable, in our opinion, to say this,

The Party has long since irrevocably condemned a narrow bureaucratic, seniority-based approach to any form of activity as being profoundly alien to socialist society. However, once in a while administrators are encountered who wish to pass off the desired for the real, and hide themselves behind a fence of numbers which are "satisfactory" at first glance, having presented, with their help, the work of a section within their jurisdiction and even of an entire sector in a significantly better light than it merits. As a rule, administrators of this type, and you rarely run across them, are in a hurry to hide behind face-saving statistics. We assume that in them you are in favor of extortion flourishing in the sector and, in return, they are in favor of the plan being successfully fulfilled.

Unquestionably, the fulfillment of plan indices is one of the most important criteria of work. However, we will emphasize only one of the criteria, for not all aspects of activity can be piled high onto the Procrustean bed of statistics. That is why the way the people evaluate the work being done and the way it is reflected in public opinion is an less important criterion. To be sure, above all else, this relates to the services connected with public service. If public opinion is unfavorable here, no kind of juggling with numbers will save it, regardless of how good they "look",...

The majority of critical comments made in the letters to the Center touch upon the work in spheres such as domestic, commercial, housing and communal, transportation, medical, etc. services for the people. However, before moving onto the essence of the appraisals and remarks sent to these services, it is necessary to note that the overwhelming majority of letters express approval for what is being done by the Republic's Party Organization and for its

Central Committee measures of a social, economic and ideological character. The authors of many letters express gratitude for the well-thought-out and skillful execution of a whole series of ideological actions, in particular, the setting up of festivals dedicated to the 200th Anniversary of the Georgievskiy Treaty, which took the form of a long holiday of international brotherhood of the peoples of our country.

And now, as to the essence of remarks on the topics of strengthening governmental discipline in various parts of public life.

Here's an excerpt from the letter of Tbilisi resident, D. Dzeladze: I think that everyone ought to work as hard at production as they do at their families. Only in this way will all plans be fulfilled and discipline become perfect. We must struggle together to develop an attitude toward the interests of society." This same thought in one form or another is expressed in many other letters, whose authors insist on elevating the role of production assemblies, commercial courts, councils on the preventive inspection of law transgressions, various commissions and other public formations to increase their contribution to the struggle for increasing governmental discipline. The new Law on Worker Collectives and the expansion of their rights and responsibilities must function practically, not formally, everywhere. This theme runs all through the letters in the Center's correspondence.

The problem of the quality of industrial goods and foodstuffs put on the market in the republic occupies a special place in the letters. The examples and evaluations conducted through the Center's mail give a basis to conclude that, in spite of the measures taken, the output of low-quality goods and outdated models continues to take place. This applies, first and foremost, to the products of the Tbilisi Shoe Production Union, "Isani," the Kutaisi Silk Production Union and a number of other enterprises.

Another problem to be corrected is, as is obvious from the Center's mail, that of purchasing surplus agricultural products from the populace. There are many cases where, due to a lack of adequate packaging or transportation, the purchasing organizations cannot opportunely accept the citizen's fruit, citrus and other agricultural products and that this leads to their spoiling. Due to mismanagement and the lack of a normal order in this section, not only do individual rural residents suffer, but so does the government as a whole.

The quality of housing has aroused much strong criticism. Citizens note that because of the poor quality of finishing, they are practically forced to repair the new apartments given them. Thus, the funds spent by the government on finish work are, in essence, turning out to be thrown to the wind. The problem of domestic services of living accommodations is closely related to this problem. Complaints about the systematic turning off of electricity, hot and cold water, heating and gas are not declining. An especially unsatisfactory situation in this sense has developed in the new housing areas of Gldani and Vashgubani in Tbilisi.



The letters' authors rate the functioning of transportation to be just as unsatisfactory as the functioning of domestic services. It is noted that train time-tables are often violated, and cases of selling two tickets to one and the same seat are not infrequent. The functioning of public transportation is also not regulated. Violations of time-tables, crudeness of drivers, confusion in the question of selling tickets, the curtailment, for all intents and purposes, of bus, trolleybus and train services after 10 pm--the readers point to these and several other problems in their letters and demand their quick resolution.

There is another "bottleneck"--communication. Most common complaints are about the poor functioning of the telephone network, its endless repair and reconstruction, the result of which is that the situation isn't corrected, about the lack of fairness in telephone installation, the late delivery of correspondence, etc. Public opinion on what to do in this area was the most capriciously expressed by one letter's author, Tbilisi resident V. Litanishvili: "Apparently, bureaucracy, for the present, is very strong here, and the words of communists and workers in this area continue to diverge from their deeds."

In almost every fourth letter, problems of organizing trade and public nutrition work are raised. Workers think that it has become necessary to carry out a substantial reorganization of forms of trade in order to avoid, on the one hand, an artificial deficit in a series of goods and, on the other, the accumulation of some of them on store and warehouse shelves. In some letters, discontent is expressed with the distortion of prices in retail trade and the lack of a clear-cut system of price regulation at folkloric markets.

The functioning of everyday services is negatively rated in the letters. This view is also found in the responses to questions on forms distributed by the Center for the purpose of polling public opinion. Workers especially emphasize the prevalence of negative phenomena in shops for custom-made clothes and shoes, the repair of domestic appliances, hairdressing shops and other units of personal service. The geography of the complaints is extraordinarily broad: besides the republic's large cities, they have come in from Abkhazskiy, Adygskiy, Karagayskiy, Chechenskiy, Dagestanskiy, Zestafonskiy, Tiflitskiy, Abkhazskiy, Ochamchirskiy and many other regions. Extortion, bribery, price distortion, late fulfillment of orders--this is just an incomplete list of serious violations attending the functioning of everyday services according to public opinion.

Workers make serious complaints about the functioning of medical institutions. Here, as the Center's mail shows, negative occurrences are slowly being eliminated, as before, extortion for the placing of patients in hospital thrives, extortion on the part of senior and junior medical personnel is not stopping and a shortage of medicines and preparations is being artificially caused.

Public attention is riveted on such an important problem as order in the system of popular education. Sixty-two percent of the letters in which the state of affairs in this area is raised, are devoted to the problems

of universities and 28 percent to secondary schools. The first contain suggestions about ways of further improving entrance examinations to higher educational institutions and note the rare, but nevertheless existing, cases of favoritism and bribery at higher educational institutions. Letters in the second category redound cases of extortion and bias in grading in secondary schools.

It is especially necessary to single out such an extraordinarily important problem as the maintenance of socialist law in the very law enforcement agencies which stand at its guard. The fact that complaints about the work of law enforcement agencies occupy second place in prevalence after complaints about housing and communal service indicates that not everything here is satisfactory. While almost one-half of the letters in this category contain criticism about police agency work, one-fourth is about the prosecutor and one-seventh about the courts.

In a general way, such a public opinion about the work of these areas and services whose activity concerns the people deeply determines the general mood of the republic's moral microclimate.

I would like to finish this survey with a thought which was emphasized at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party: "Our discipline presupposes a consciousness, a deep understanding of the character of each resolved problem and independence and initiative in the struggle for the collective execution of the plans drawn up and approved. And a solidity of ranks and unity of will are needed in this struggle."

Such is the party's request. And such is the wish of the workers struggling for a worldwide expansion in the role of worker collectives in the struggle for a radical governmental system and the struggle against anti-social displays.

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## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN CP CC BURO ON REGIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 May 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The last session of the Georgian CP CC Buro examined the question of the work practice of the Georgian Communist Party Sukhumi Gorkom with party veterans in light of demands of the June 1983 and subsequent CPSU CC plenums and of theses and conclusions contained in speeches by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Note was taken of the positive work of the Georgian CP Sukhumi Gorkom and the entire oblast party organization as a whole to include CPSU veterans in active sociopolitical work and to use their abundant life experience in accomplishing important ideological-indoctrination and national economic tasks.

Georgian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were assigned to determine ways for a further improvement in the party veterans' contribution toward accomplishing political and economic tasks and to contribute to their stepped-up activity in the work of indoctrinating the youth and in the struggle to strengthen socialist discipline and overcome all kinds of negative phenomena. Progress in fulfilling decrees previously adopted by directive entities involving a strengthening of concern for veterans should be kept constantly in the field of view and there should be an activation of the sponsorship of trade union, Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations over school boarding houses for party veterans. An account of the decree adopted on this issue will be published in the press.

A decree of the Georgian CP CC, republic Council of Ministers and USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry was adopted: "Measures for Improving the Work of the GSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Gardabani Cardboard-Ruberoid Plant and the Social-Everyday Conditions of Its Workers for 1984-1985 and for the Period up to 1990."

After hearing a report from Comrade G. P. Nozadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Myakovskiy Raykom, about the work done to develop viticulture, the Georgian CP CC Buro noted that there is practically no growth in the volume of grape procurements in the rayon, the grape yield is dropping, and progressive forms of labor organization and pay are being adopted slowly. The decree

which was adopted pointed out that the work of the party rayon, the rayispolkom, RAPO [rayon consumer association], kollektives and sovkhoses does not meet the demands of the Food Program.

The State Committee of Agricultural Production, party rayon and RAPO were assigned the task of drawing up a comprehensive program for developing viticulture for each farm providing for an increase in productivity of public vineyards on the basis of consideration of the recommendations and suggestions of scientists and specialists, before the end of 1954.

The Georgian CP CC Secretariat examined the question of progress in introducing the brigade form of cost accounting in the republic ministries of construction and rural construction.

The heads of construction organizations, enterprises of the construction industry, and motor transport managements were told to take steps for broad adoption of brigade cost accounting, to systematically analyze and generalize the experience of the best brigades' work, and to seek the most effective forms for organizing and motivating their labor. Newly formed cost accounting brigades should be given a comprehensive, mobile character, with special attention given to assuring appropriate engineer and production-technical preparation of projects being built. There must be a comprehensive improvement in the responsibility of clients' services for prompt and quality fulfillment of their contractual obligations.

After hearing a report from Comrade O. M. Bokoriy, first secretary of the Georgian CP Gardabanskiy Rayon, the Georgian CP CC Secretariat approved the initiative of workers of Gardabanskiy Rayon's agro-industrial complex for accelerated improvement in the effectiveness of irrigation farming. The decree which was adopted took note of the value of the new patriotic initiative by the rayon party organization and labor collectives, which turned the rayon into a test area for introducing achievements of scientific-technical progress.

Sessions of the bureau and secretariat also adopted resolutions on certain other matters of the republic's sociopolitical and economic life.

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## REGIONAL

### KARELIAN RURAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 p 3

[Article by V. Kiryasov, PRAVDA correspondent, Karelian ASSR: "The House on Northern Land: What Kind of Settlements Is Needed by the Rural Inhabitants of Karelia"]

[Text] An interesting experiment was started at the central farmstead of the Sovkhoz imeni Zaytsev. It was decided to build there a rural settlement that should set the standard for the conditions of Karelia. This is an important task. So far no planned system of architectural build-up for the Northern farmsteads has been developed, so that they are built without allowance for local conditions. Hence, rural inhabitants need greatly a tried and tested model project.

So now rows of one-, two- and four-storey houses have risen on one side of a bustling highway, along with a school and other communal buildings. The initiators of this project believe that its concept works. In particular, it has been awarded the third-class commendation at a RSFSR contest. To be sure, the award was not for the entire settlement but only for 13 three-apartment buildings in recognition of the quality of their construction.

But what about the experiment as a whole? Can the settlement be taken as the standard?

P. Shevelev, the sovkhos director, admitted: "No. Here sectioned multi-story buildings predominate. They do not quite meet the needs of the rural inhabitant. We're thinking of erecting houses of the farmstead type on cooperative principles. But the trouble is that there is no suitable design tailored to the special features of the North."

As its inhabitants justly feel, the new settlement is uncomfortable and awkwardly planned. The gardens and livestock premises are located too far from the houses, thus complicating private land plot farming. What was built there is poor urban housing rather than improved rural housing.

How did it happen? It may be said that the experiment failed. Too much trust



in advance was shown in the designers, while they, on their part, paid more attention to the needs of the existing construction base than to the needs of the future inhabitants of the settlement.

This is where initiative should have been shown by the Karelian ASSR Ministry of Rural Construction and other concerned organizations. But they elected the role of passive observers. As a result, the substantial funds invested in building the settlement failed to produce the expected results. The lesson of this experiment are highly instructive.

As known, in accordance with the decisions of the party and government, measures to expedite the construction of housing and social and cultural facilities in Karelia are envisaged. It is important not only to expand the volume of construction but also to assure qualitative changes and make greater allowance for the needs of tenants. Unfortunately, these requirements, posed by life itself, are far from always being met.

At present the principal form of housing being built in Karelia's rural settlements is 18- and even 28-apartment buildings that are, moreover, based on urban designs. Unightly sheds, rabbit hutches and chicken coups arise all around such buildings.

N. Turenkov, Karelian ASSR Minister of Agriculture commented: "For the time being we have to erect such buildings. Above all, they are cheaper and easier to operate and heat, which is not unimportant. Moreover, we have still not created a base for industrial construction in the village and we are not able to change over to construction of farmstead type buildings everywhere."

This makes it all the more important to know the end-goal, the designs that should be taken as the models. It would do no harm to consider the existing local experience, collect it bit by bit and assess it. Consider for example the central farmstead at the Suzskaya Poultry Factory in Yanishpol' where five comfortable twin-storey buildings arose in Yanishpol' on the shore of Onega Lake. They were built by a housing cooperative. The cooperative consists of 65 members and the number of applicants wanting to join it is even greater; the applicants even include tenants of multifamily buildings. The farm (poultry factory) actively assists the cooperative by funding the outlays on utility mains and paying one-half of the cost of the buildings. The other half is paid in installments by future owners of the dwellings.

A. Petrov, the director of the poultry factory, said: "Such cooperative and private farmstead homes are popular. The narrower problem is thus solved. I believe that good idea has been started."

Karelia has long been famous for its building traditions. Housing there has always been built cleverly and solidly. The North Russian of Karelian "izby" (cottages, peasant houses) are well-known. Essentially they represent interlocked structures. Experts point out that these "izby" are in many ways superior to the "five-wall" houses (pyatistinki), Siberian "crossbeam" houses and Cossack bays (kormey). The Northerners have learned how to accommodate

under one roof, in an attractive and convenient manner, rooms for human habitation with storage rooms, livestock premises and haylofts.

To this day, 100 years old structures built of clear Karelian pine still stand in Northern settlements. They are decorated with wooden fretwork, carved shutters and intricate roof ridges. Nowadays such houses are not built. But this does not mean that the past should be forgotten. The North's rich centuries long experience in building housing should not play an insignificant role. It is worth considering how to utilize this experience.

This is not the first year that the associates and students of Petrozavodsk University, under the direction of Doctor of Architecture V. Orfinskiy, take part in expeditions to the villages of Karelia and the Leningrad and Kalinin oblasts. Their studies of folk traditions in housing as well as of local tastes and needs enabled them to develop a program for the experimental designing of a series of rural houses of the farmstead type. The program was subsequently approved by V. Antokhin, chairman of the republic's Gosstroy, and G. Pashkov, director of the Karelgrazhdanproyekt (Karelian State Planning Institute for Civil Engineering Construction). The founding team, formed from among the Institute's associates, was charged with developing suitable designs. The architects submitted blueprints for approximately 1,000 different variants of designs of houses that can be built by prefabricated construction techniques.

At first the team's work was approved. But later V. Antokhin, the Gosstroy chairman, and A. Svidskiy, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, announced that the proposals drafted cannot serve as a basis for further design work. Why? A clear explanation could be obtained neither at the Karelgrazhdanproyekt Institute nor at the republic's Council of Ministers. It is being said that the design projects made inadequate allowance for the economic aspects of the matter. This argument sounds hardly convincing. After all, compared with the standard designs, these designs provide for substantial savings of foundation materials, wall structural elements and roofing materials. The concept of autonomous and more cost-efficient heating systems also merits attention. It appears that definite conclusions can be made only after experimental verification and comparative analysis.

However that may be, the matter is back where it started. Once again the principal obstacle to developing the construction of farmsteads (including cooperative and private construction) is the lack of good designs. This means that such a [major] source of construction as personal savings still remains unutilized. The lack of designs has become so to speak a protective screen behind which individual administrators often hide their desire to get rid of this troublesome problem by pointing to "objective" causes.

At present design proposals are again undergoing revisions at the Karelgrazhdanproyekt Institute. Previous versions are used as the basis and the only supplement is the requirement for using house panels of one of the standard series. The creative talents of the founding team, which works on voluntary principles, also are going to be utilized. The blueprints should be ready in 2 years.

Of course, designing is creative work. Failures also are possible. But the situation is that of marking time. After all, even if everything goes well, customers and building contractors in Karelia will not receive the new standard designs earlier than in 3 years. And on the whole, translating the concept into reality will require 7 or 8 years at a minimum. Is not this too much? Given a rational organization of the matter and concerned support for creative research these schedules could be shortened in half or by two-thirds.

Specialists believe that the excessive centralization of construction design work in the RSFSR is not beneficial. No peripheral organization has the right to draft new variants of standard house designs, including farmstead designs, without permission from the republic's Gosstroy. This "privilege" is granted only to the republic institutes. But are they capable of making full allowance for all the diverse local conditions on the vast area.

So far as Karelia itself is concerned, the prospects for the construction of rural housing there are unclear. The structure of that construction has not been determined either for the next few years or in the long run. The design and planning of settlements is handled by different organizations. More than 2 years ago the republic's Council of Ministers resolved to combine these resources into a single integrated specialized subdivision. The decision has remained unimplemented. At the same time, the republic's Minister of Agriculture continues to promote the construction of multiapartment buildings of an obsolete type.

Social problems in the countryside at present are as topical as production problems. And there is a most close relationship between both groups of problems. Consider the labor force. Many experienced mechanizers and animal husbandrymen are reaching the age of well-deserved retirement. They should be replaced with the young. Farmsteads combining urban amenities with the conveniences of rural life are among the most reliable ways of solving this problem. Experience in such construction has already been gained in many of the country's regions. It should be creatively utilized here in the North too.

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## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN NATIONAL THEMES IN PETROSYAN'S WORKS PRAISED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 May 84 p 4

[Article by Yu. Borev, doctor of philological sciences and professor, "The Prose That Takes Its Roots in National Life"]

[Text] A whole constellation of writers who write in national languages and whose creativity finds its response all over the union, have emerged in Soviet multinational literature. One of the prominent names in this constellation is the name of V. Petrosyan, the writer whose creativity's deep roots enter the very thick of the Armenian national culture and the Armenian people's everyday life. In this respect, V. Petrosyan's "Izbrannoye" [Selected Works] is notable, because it represents a collection of prose works of this author's various genres. The novel "Krik nemoy gory" [The Shout of the Mute Mountain], "Toschidnyy uchitel'" [The Last Teacher] and "Pis'ma s polustankov detstva" [Letters from the Childhood Stations], the essay-novel "Armenkiye eskizy" [Armenian Sketches], and stories are included in this book.

V. Petrosyan begins his novel "Krik nemoy gory" with the legend about a lonely nut tree. He introduces the poetry of this prose according to the same principles on which the poetry are structured in L. Aramian's novels "Belyy pordkud" [The White "Dead Horse"], "I sol'she veka slitya den'" [Baranov's Edge], [The Day Lasts Longer Than a Century], [Stone Edge], and others. In these novels, very ancient national myths (a Kirghiz myth about a white dog and the silent Turkic slaves, and an Armenian about the lonely nut tree) are integrally included in the work as construction material. The key images of the novels are connected by way of national legends. In this way, the deepest national tradition attains its existence in the contemporary literary process while enriching it with the ancient experiences of people's wisdom.

Folklore runs through the entire novel "Krik nemoy gory". The images from the Armenian heroic epic "David Sasunsky" are as if inevitably present in the novel. The author indicates this many times: "...This novel is only an attempt to open the shell, and return the pearl of wisdom to the human heart and mind. The chain will not stop dark with us, and it depends on each one of us whether the shell will stay open.

and the mystery of the pearl that lives in it would be handed over from generation to generation, and from century to century." Such is V. Petrosyan's aesthetic program which he fully fulfills in his novel "Krik nemoy gory."

V. Petrosyan's novel continues and multiplies the tradition, confirmed by V. Rasputin, V. Shukshin, Ch. Aytmatov, and other Soviet writers; this is the tradition of defending the motherland, the land of ancestors and the land of legends and ancient stories.

Celebrating Armenian nature, surprisingly severe and tender, and its culture that takes its roots from the ancient past, is the main spirit of the novel "Krik nemoy gory" and many other works of V. Petrosyan. The writer convinces his readers that it is impossible to live one day at a time without thinking about the future, and without thinking that the monuments of ancient culture, the monuments of nature are people's creativity, may vanish at the time of our descendants, having impoverished the future generation which will have difficulty living without the wisdom of their ancestors and without the lessons of their skill and courage. "The people's past is not a village house. You can look at that one and look at how it crumbles at your feet. However, if the roof of history will crumble, it will fall on our heads, and our descendants will not forgive us for that," the old teacher, Saak Kambaryan, writes to the rayon center. He further writes: "Do not misunderstand me, I am not against cities. To some extent, the growth of cities, at the expense of villages, is a natural process. Cities need people and working hands...However, the head cannot be larger than the rest of the body. The dome cannot be larger than the rest of the temple. Can the walls hold such a dome? And how long can they hold it?..." Here, the author and his character enter the area of a sharp problem; they enter correctly enough, without swinging into a patriarchal mood, without comparing village to city, and without rejecting the city culture.

Petrosyan correctly posits the problem regarding the deep roots of people's culture. His national feelings do not transform into a mistaken idea that is advocated by some prose writers and critics--patriarchalists which rejects city culture, that had grown in asphalt, in a nationally mixed medium and for that reason, supposedly deprived of true national roots. This mistaken concept of "blood and soil" contradicts the spirit of internationalism, and cannot help but rejoice that V. Petrosyan poses the questions of traditions and roots without falling into these false ideas. However, one can argue a little with V. Petrosyan here--the old teacher. His opinion that "body" (village) must be bigger than "head" (city) is not indisputably correct. Even according to the old tale, one peasant could provide food for 7 people; in the contemporary industrialized developed society where agriculture is mechanized and based on a scientific foundation, one bread producer can feed even 70 people. That is, in the contemporary industrial society, the absolute quantitative advantage of village over city



is not at all indicative. However, Petrosyan's merit lies in that when, in the contemporary world, the ecology, the preservation of natural and cultural wealth are threatened, when sometimes machines crowd nature, and the pace of changes in the society threatens to cut off tradition and national roots, the writer speaks for preserving and multiplying the natural and cultural wealth of his people. In this lies the value of Petrosyan's novel "Krik nemoy gory."

The story "Posledniy uchitel'" is poetic and problematic. It posits moral problems of great complexity, which it solves in a non-straight forward and wise fashion. This story is very timely, because it attempts to solve the vital problems of educating people and bringing up the new generation in the spirit of innovation (for example, teaching without grades, cultivating certain moral categories, etc.). V. Petrosyan's story becomes as if a part of the general stream of the Soviet state's concern about the upcoming generation.

The beauty and the artistic influence of V. Petrosyan's stories and tales is not limited to their purely content of events, but is multiplied by their poetic world vision, ability to portray it in an artistic form and mastery of character description.

Two V. Petrosyan stories "Armyanskiye eskizy" (an essay story) and "Pis'ma s polustankov detstva" (a story in tales) are written in a free essay manner. A hard and fast plot framework is absent in these works; in these the author's thought expression flows. The picture of nature take turns with the episodes of human life, followed by the author thinking aloud. The story intake starts with a prologue of sorts: a boy asks his father where the previous year went and asks his father to go visit the previous year. His father decides to take a look at the previous years; thus, these tales-flashbacks emerged ("Moya uchitel'nitsa" /My Teacher/, "Nashi ottsy" /Our Fathers/, "Veselyy i pechal'nyy den; kogda na svete shla voyna" /The Happy and Sad Day When There was War in the World/, "Moya smaya poslednyaya igrushka" /My Very Last Toy/, and others).

The story "Moya samaya poslednyaya igrushka" is especially interesting. The German POW's were building a road. All the village inhabitants looked at them with hatred, since more than one death had arrived in the village. The Germans were hungry and skinny. A boy gave a bunch of grapes to one of the Germans who was skinny and had kind blue eyes. Everybody scolded him for this, but later, the boy gave the German a peach. And once the German gave the boy a doll with eyes-cherries as a gift. The boy grew up and carried his last toy as a charm--the doll with the strange eyes-cherries. Once, when he was returning from a business trip abroad, he had a German fellow-passenger, who told him his story. This German was a POW in the Caucasus, and a boy gave him food; to show his appreciation, he gave a doll to this boy, since he liked making toys. Then our traveler took his doll out

of his suitcase, saying that he was that very boy to whom his compartment companion had given the doll, and that it took place in Armenia. However, the German said that he had never been to Armenia, and all this took place in the Caucasus, to the North of Armenia.

A deep humanistic and internationalist feeling runs throughout this story, and it is lit with the light of memories about the most beautiful period in human life--childhood.

Other stories of this story in tales are also as pure and filled with the noble spirit of pure childhood memories.

V. Petrosyan's work deals with many of life's aspects of contemporary man. His novels and stories are full of sunlight, and the shine of Armenia's bright blue sky and mountains.

Varges Petrosyan's prose has a deep, inspiring and humanistic influence on man; and in this lies its high and eternal value.

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## REGIONAL

### ALL-UNION WRITERS' CONFERENCE ON LITERATURE OF VIRGIN LANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 June 1981 on pages 3-4 carries a 3,600-word article titled "On the Achievement of the Entire People--The Vivid Artistic Word." The article summarizes the speeches given at the opening session on 27 June of the All-Union Writers' Conference on the 30th Anniversary of the Opening Up of the Virgin Lands. The conference is being held in Alma-Ata. All speakers were unanimous in their praise of the "miraculous work" being carried out in the Virgin Lands region; many stressed the multinational character of the work force there and called this area "a school of brotherhood." However, two speakers noted that the literature on the Virgin Lands lacks a hero who is worthy "of the great deeds" being accomplished in that region. O. O. Suleymenov, a secretary of the Governing Board of the Union of Writers of the Kazakh SSR, stressed the incompatibility of new ways and old literature: "In the depiction of the contemporary village the old literary devices are not always applicable. It is more difficult to describe the people of this new village. The specialists in mechanization now live in houses with running water, gas and electricity. They drive K-700's. However, despite all their 'unliterariness' these people are defining the present and the future of village." Suleymenov complained that although there are thousands of people who could serve as role models of the character and virtues of the contemporary settler, there remains no positive hero worthy of these people in the current literature on the Virgin Lands. Yu. I. Surovtsev, a secretary of the Governing Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR, stressed that the modernization of the village--that is, the disappearance of the social, economic and cultural differences between city and country--requires a modernization of literature and not merely a nostalgia for the old countryside. "It is necessary to preserve, to take, and to develop what is best in the moral and aesthetic ideal of the old working peasantry. There is no argument about this. However, there is not and cannot be any notion of a return of today's 'man of the country' to the past, a past which he decisively rejected. Of course, today's specialists in mechanization cannot anguish over the plow, the lance or the straw hat (which looks fine from a distance). This would not meet the needs of contemporary life." Surovtsev chides writers for thinking that their main character must always be the chairman of the kolhoz. There are many genuine heroes: "Party workers, agronomists, foresters, and simple brigade workers."

#### KAZAKHSTAN: IMPROVING WORK WITH PARTY DOCUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 June 1984 on page 5 carries a 300-word item titled "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan." The article reports that Kazakh CP First Secretary D. A. Kamyev spoke before an audience of chief administrators of the oblast party organizations on "raising the effectiveness of work with party documents."

#### KIRGHIZ ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONDUCTS GENERAL SESSION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA in Russian 30 June 1984 carries a 1,500-word article on pages 1-2 on the general session of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences. Kirghiz CP First Secretary T. U. Usubaliyev gave the keynote speech on the occasion. During the meeting, M. I. Imanaliyev was again elected president of the Academy of Sciences and 22 people were inducted into the academy (this is the largest number ever in the entire 30-year history of the academy). It was noted that a great deal of work has been accomplished at the institutes of biochemistry and physiology, automation, seismology, physiology and experimental pathology of mountain regions. The academy was chastised, however, on one particular count. Scientists are not acting decisively enough to insure that their own, valuable scientific recommendations are taken quickly from the theoretical stage and actually put into practice. Usubaliyev also noted that the number of graduate students successfully completing, or even simply continuing their studies has declined; the academy must be concerned and take steps to ameliorate the situation.

#### NEW AZERBAIJAN FOREIGN TOURISM HEAD

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY in Russian 13 June 1984 carries on page 5 a 10-word announcement from the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers naming Abzalbayev, Boris Abzalbayevich, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Foreign Tourism.

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## REGIONAL

### FRUNZE CONFERENCE OF LEADERS OF MASS INFORMATION AGENCIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 June 1984 carries a 100-word report on page 2 on a conference of representatives of mass information agencies which took place in Frunze on 22 June. Leaders from the Kirghiz Union of Journalists and Writers, representatives from the Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, the Kirghiz "Knowledge" Society, and workers from the press, television, radio and Intourist examined the work of the Kirghiz division of the press agency NOVOSTI.

### RSFSR MINISTER OF JUSTICE DISCUSSES NEW ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 June 1984 carries a 1,700-word interview on page 2 with RSFSR Minister of Justice A. Ja. Sukharev on the new RSFSR Code of administrative law. Sukharev noted that a position of neutralism in relation to social and governmental discipline, and scorn towards one's civic duty were unacceptable for the aware citizen. The new Code was compiled, he continued, at the request of the community. This codification, Sukharev said, is very important since "it is not just unification of, in this case, more than 300 uncoordinated acts, but bringing them into a well-ordered, internally-consistent system...." When questioning the minister whether administrative violations were "less serious" than criminal activity, the correspondent was reminded that numerous violations of laws governing commerce, problems of petty speculation and parasitism are the causes of great moral and economic harm to society. Orlovskiy, the reporter, stated that many readers feel the Code metes out punishments which are too soft for certain serious crimes; Sukharev noted that "the severity of a punishment in and of itself does not always have the desired effect." Corrective and preventive work is very important. However, Sukharev replied that there are very severe sanctions in the Code to be administered as the occasion warrants.

Sukharev also stressed the important of the role of the soviets in the process of justice. It is they--the soviets--which coordinate the activities of the governmental and societal organs in the struggle against crime; they govern the activities of the administrative commissions and the organs of the militia and justice.

The Code will take effect 1 January 1985. It is divided into two parts: the first formulates the tasks of the legislation, and defines the concepts and views of administrative violations and the penalties for each; the second part gives the actual 152 articles which form the Code.

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## REGIONAL

### STUDENT CRIME EXAMINED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jun 84 carries on page 3 a 200-word article concerning the noted increase in legal offences by young students in middle and higher specialized education institutions. The majority of the violations, it seems, occur while the students are drunk. The commission of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet which deals with questions of legislation, social legality, and youth affairs met to discuss these issues. The commission gave "concrete recommendations" for the solution of these problems to the ministries and groups concerned.

### GEORGIAN REPUBLICAN AKTIV DISCUSSES BRIGADE ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jun 84 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,200-word article discussing the brigade form of organization. This was the main item on the agenda at the republican aktiv held on Jun 9. According to the article the brigade system has been successfully adopted on a fairly large scale: in 1981 only 20 percent of the workers had initiated the new form of organization, while by 1983, 56 percent of all workers in Georgia were involved in it. The brigade system has become particularly widespread in the tea industry, agriculture in general, and the transport sector. Problems still remain, however, and the economic organs, services, and social organizations (including the unions) are faulted either for "not having understood the essence" of the brigade form or for "not taking it seriously." In many cases, brigades still demonstrate a marked preference for quantity over quality. Currently, in order to stimulate workers' concern for the final product, payment is given for the overall end result and salaries are then distributed amongst the workers by applying a "coefficient of labor participation." Often this system isn't applied or is applied with certain (unnamed) "distortions." The energy, oil, chemical, and canned goods industries are singled out for having such breaches of discipline.

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